B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 219— BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16 1924 TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING

NOTICE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G. P. O. Box 162
Telephone No. 1226.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay. Karachi, via. Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Sept	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND .	..	11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
24th ,,	DELTA .	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA .	..	15,993
7th Feb	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND .	..	11,430
21st ,,	DELTA .	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
26th Sept.	MULBERA ..	9,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
1925		
9th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
30th ,,	MANORA ..	7,888
20th Feb.	MOLVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
17th Sept..	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 9-45 a. m.
17th ,, ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa 3-30 p. m.
19th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via. Karachi.
20th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi
2nd ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steame..	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Nagato Maru	M. Shigio	5901	3rd Sept.	16th Sept
*Aki Maru.	Y Kawashima	6023	17th ,,	29th ,,
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th Oct.
*Tokushima Maru	K. Kamiyama	5976	17th Oct	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada	5945	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES:

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong..	480	270	202	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. :—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer Commander Tons Arrival Departure

Celebes
Maru. J. Kurimura 5863 11th Sept. 24th Sept.
*Honolulu
Maru Yamanoi 5750 27th Sept. 11th Oct.
Borneo
Maru K. Orihara 5864 29th Sept. 9th Oct.
Altai Maru H. Megura. 7772. 6th Oct. 20th Oct.
* Sumatra Maru Y. Saito 5750 11th Oct 25th Oct.

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

P. O. Box No. 385.
Phone No 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djemoor	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.
E.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE
WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
6. Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay:
MUJMUDAR & CO.,
40, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara.
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LAUWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vix), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SAKHARAM DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakurdwar Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:— LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT:— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA.
Actg. Manager.
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street Fort
BOMBAY

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM LODGING AND BOARDING HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegrams CUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

A DILEMMA

you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. [redacted]THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLERS, only experienced men need apply, Good salary and Commission. Prof. B. I. BHUTT, M.A., Kaira, Ahmedabad.
A R11696

WANTED—STENOTYPIST, previous Commercial experience, efficiency essential. Apply DAWAR H. KAZI & CO., 45, Esplanade Road.
A R56

WANTED—For an up-country Mill in C. P. an ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER on Rs. 125/- per month. Free furnished quarters. Light and fuel according to Company's rules. Apply to Box No. 489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20664

WANTED—A TYPIST for the Pleaders' Clerk Association, Surat District Court. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials before 28th September, 1924, PARAGJI NICHHABHAI DESAI, Secretary, Surat District Court, Pleaders' Clerk Association.
A 20658

WANTED—Respectable gentlemen to represent BENGAL MERCANTILE LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD., as CHIEF and DISTRICT AGENTS in all unrepresented areas in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Handsome remuneration for guaranteed business. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, 24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
A

RS. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND)—Would you pay this sum to be turned a BOOK-KEEPER in 60 HOURS? Perhaps not. Note, therefore, that we have invested thousands of rupees so that you may learn Book-keeping IN 60 HOURS BY POST, at your home and in your spare time. Big salaries await BOOK-KEEPERS TRAINED by the Hawaid New Way. Thousands of firms need them. Low fee, easiest terms. Success or no fee. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.
A T

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, BOMBAY—WANTED—A temporary Part-time PROFESSOR for four months from 10th November 1924 to 10th March, 1925, to lecture on Advanced Banking on a salary from Rs. 200 p.m. to Rs. 300 p.m. according to qualifications. He will have to devote about five to six hours a week for lecturing and doing other work in connection with his subject. Applications stating qualifications, teaching experience, caste, age, nationality, salary, if any drawn at present, and the minimum salary expected together with copies of testimonials with regard to their ability and moral character should reach the PRINCIPAL on or before the 22rd September, 1924. Applicants are also desired to note that any attempt to enlist support for their application from persons of influence will disqualify them for the appointment, and that they should not attempt to see any Member or Minister of Government, or Secretary, Deputy Secretary or Under-Secretary, unless they are called for a personal interview.
A 20670

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—One SHOP, Hornby Row, No. 187, opposite Peoples Free Library, also one flat, Chowpatty, Gilbert building for vegetarian Hindus. Apply to KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle.
C R4

TO LET—Two up-to-date FL[illegible] in our new building at Hughes Ro[illegible] All modern conveniences, roomy and airy [illegible] very moderate. Please apply to T. R. [illegible] T. (Bombay) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA FRUIT VINEGAR.
BEST in KITCHEN
BEST for PICKLES
BEST on TABLE
(N.B.—For Pickles add equal amount of water.)
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T T

FOR SALE—As a closing concern: The Stock of Fire-bricks, Breclay, French Chalk, Ginning oil, Clay Pipes, etc., are FOR SALE. Write to F. EBRAHIM & CO., Jumma Musjid, AHMEDABAD.
T R49

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

TOUR TO KASHMIR—A tour in Motor Lorry from Bombay to the "HAPPY VALLEY OF KASHMIR" is to be undertaken, those desirous of joining will please communicate, Box No. 491, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R55

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One Green's Patent Fuel Economiser, consisting of 448 tubes, etc. For further particulars apply to Box No. 498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 20665

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED—6 miles track 24 lbs. 2 ft. guage complete with fish bolts and plates and 30 points and crossings. 100 Tipping wagons 27 to 30 cft. c.e. All secondhand at reasonable price. For immediate dispatch apply to THE PRESIDENT Gudha Co-operative Labour and Saving Society Gudha Sambhariar.
N R41

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE (Established 24 years). A Special Professional Accountants' Course for non-Matrics is just introduced. Immediate enrolments invited. Great Western Bldg., Apollo St.
R36

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop,

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column Inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 16th day of September, 1924, for the purpose following, namely, to sanction the declaration of a dividend of Re. 4 per share on the Ordinary Shares of the Company for the year ending the 31st March, 1924.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1924.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
20613

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE

REDUCTION IN 1ST AND 2ND CLASS FARES.

ON and from 1st October, 1924, First and Second Class single journey tickets will be issued over the Company's System at the following reduced fares:—

FIRST CLASS.
Pies per mile.
First 300 miles 24
Any additional distance 18

SECOND CLASS.
Pies per mile.
First 300 miles 12
Any additional distance 9

F. J. H. SIEVWRIGHT,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th September, 1924.
20627

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

REVISION OF TRAIN SERVICE ON THE DHOND-MANMAD SECTION.

OWING to Engineering speed restrictions, the Passenger Train service on the Dhond-Manmad section has been slightly adjusted between Dhond and Ahmednagar from the 15th instant.

For details see corrected Sheet Time Tables at stations.

I. W. STOKES,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Chief Transportation Superintendent's Office.
Bombay, 15th September, 1924.
20672

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of laying 6" cement concrete foundations along (1) Girgaum Road from Thakurdwar Road to Charni Road, (2) Shaik Memon Street from Princess Street to Kalbadevi Road and (3) Hornby Road from the Municipal Offices to the Sir J. J. School of Art will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 26th day of September, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. MAUGHAN,
M. Inst., C.E.,
Ag: Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th September, 1924. 20666

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 362 of 1923.

KASHIBAI, widow ..... Plaintiff.
V/s.
VALUBAI, widow and Ors. ..... Defendants.
To,
1. VALUBAI, widow of Jetha Narsi.
2. LUXMIBAI, daughter of Jetha Narsi.
3. BHAGVAN JAGJIVAN, and
4. KRIKAM JAGJIVAN.

BY VIRTUE of an order of reference made in this cause, I hereby appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my office on SATURDAY next, the 20th day of September, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon to proceed on the matter specified below.

To settle draft proclamation, advertisement, particulars and conditions of sale and to consider abstract of title and affidavit of documents filed herein on 11th September, 1924.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

Messrs. JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
20668

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

6 % DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 160 LAKHS,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER-SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

REPAYABLE ON 1ST DECEMBER, 1954.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above loan.

2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, daily from Monday, September 22nd, up to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1924. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent. Debenture Loan of 160 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 21st October, 1924.

8. In the event of the Loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds or War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds, War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—

From the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1924, on 1st December, 1924, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th September, 1924.

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 160 LAKHS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

To
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/We, the undersigned, hereby apply for .....Debentures* aggregating Rs. .....of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 15th September, 1924, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith†.....being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 21st October, 1924.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs. §.....per cent.

Signature.....
Address.....

Date September, 1924.

*Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct.

†Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§The rate should be entered here.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'able Court on TUESDAY the 16th day of September, 1924, at the hour of halfpast four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New No. 1806, New Survey No. 216 and Cadastral Survey No. 1883, Kalbadevi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3695, Street No. 58, New Street No. 85, and in the books of the Fazandar as No. 6 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Devji Nansey, on or towards the West and South by the property of Narayen Shamji and on or towards the North by Cavel Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K. Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated, this 1st day of August, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C20429

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OLD INDIAN BLACKWOOD CARVED ARTICLES, PIANO, BILLIARD TABLE AND OTHER ARTICLES AT THE "SEA SIDE" OPPOSITE ADMIRALTY HOUSE SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 24th September, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Mrs. Johnson as above, her household property comprising:— Chesterfield Settees and chairs, old Indian Black wood carved furniture, including chiffonier; curio cupboard, central tables, chairs, teapoys, pedestals, and stands, pier tables, Cashmerie Teapoys, old English Willow pattern and Coal Port wall paltes Chinese Jars, Drawing Room Chesterfield Settees and Easy chairs, Telescopic dining table and chairs, large sideboard refrigerator table glassware, crockery, platedware, well built panel and glass door almyrahs, cloth presses, chest of drawers, dressing tables, iron bedsteads, writing desks, also 1 His Master's Voice Gramophone with about 300 Classical Modern and G. and S. Records, one upright Piano one full size Billiard Table with marking board cues and similar other household articles.

The articles will be on view three days previous to the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the name of the buyers and the balance shall be paid immediately after the sale is over.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th Sept. 1924.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under instructionus received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a Public Auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, the 19th September, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores including Clothing:—

A large quantity of clothings, Frocks drill, Putties, Pagrees, Khakee and white socks, Flannel and Cotton Payjamas, Coats drill white, nets mosquito, cups earthern, cups eggs of sorts, Butter dishes, mugs, Tea pots, Plates dinner, Engineering tools of various descriptions, carpenter tools, miscellaneous parts of A. T. carts, Coats warm, Shirts, Blouses, serge, axes pick heads, Felt, Leather Water-bottles, Tubs, Shovels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, weights Anvils, Cordage cotton, Tape, Mamcotics, Cordage, Hemp, Enamel ware, Web Jhools, Steel Mild Scrap Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Rags, crockery ware, Boxes, Buckets, Ground sheets, Pipe hose, Camp kettles, Basins, Drums Saws, Scales of sorts, Knives, Spoons Basins, etc.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

(1) When bids are accepted subject to the approval of the D. E. O. S. Simla in the case of Metal or Machinery 5 per cent. of the accepted Offer shall be received in advance as security deposit to be forfeited in the case of failure to pay the remaining amount and remove the stores within a week from the date of final acceptance.

(2) When bids are accepted in the case of other stores and the transaction is not a cash payment one 25 per cent of the accepted offer shall be received in advance as a security deposit to be forfeited in case of failure to pay the remaining amount and remove the stores immediately after the sale is over. Some of the lots will be sold conditionally.

(3) The lot or lots which have not been paid for or not removed as above will be resold without giving notice and the purchasers will have no claim to any profit acquired. In the event of any loss occurring by such resale, it will be recovered from the purchasers.

(4) No complaints can be considered for the condition, quantity or weight of stores contained in any particular lot.

(5) Offers for Lead will only be accepted from those holding Licenses to deal in lead.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
R50

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 KEGS ANILINE SALT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on Saturday the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms on account and at the risk of Messrs. National Textile Stores Chemicals Co. the following.

S. S. "WARDENFELS."

50—Kegs each 112 lbs. Aniline salt 99/100 per cent.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Abdul Tayab Ismailji Maskati and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd day of December, 1921, and made between Fatehali Abdul Kayum of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction This day, TUESDAY, the 16th day of September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. Standard Time, on the premises on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representative of Fatehally Abdul Kayum the mortgagor (since deceased).

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which Krishnaji Bhau Vasudeo is the Fazandar with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which said property now under ward B No. 362 Street Nos. 285, 287, and 289, and New Survey No. 2123 and containing by admeasurement 7 feet in length and 33 feet in breadth including the gutter on the North and South sides thereof equivalent to 260 1/9 square yards be the same more or less and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house belonging to Lubar Nursung Premji, on or towards the West by the Public Road called Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by a house of Wandravandas Purshottam and on or towards the South by a house belonging to Virjee Kooverjee but now of Rustomji Khurshedji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE MILITARY PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET AND BARRACK STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 3rd October sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at the above mentioned place.

Bazar Gate Street structure of Old Town Barrack ground and one upper floor Ward No. 1596 (4) Street No. 297. And ground floor structure of Ward No. 1596 (2-3).

Bazar Gate Street and Barrack Street structure of Old Town Barrack ground and one upper floor, Ward No. 1596 (1) Street No. 293—295, and Barrack Street structure of ground floor Ward No. 1596 (7-9) 1807.

Barrack Street and Mint Road ground floor structure including separate privies. Ward No. 1596 (5),—1596 (6),—1596 (8) Street No. 136.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for Mr. C. M. Curseji the surviving Executor of the Estate of Mrs. Prouchest Rustamji Cama deceased Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

Jewellery and ornaments—Small blue enamel watch with knot broach, single stone diamond ring,—Hoop ring fine opals, Rubby rings, marquise ring, rubby and Valandi stones, very small loose pearls, gold bangles, pearl necklace, pearl necklace with pendants, pearl spray broach, large ear-ring with two enamels and other Valendi stones, gold turquoise broach with pendants, small turquoise breach with filigree work, silver chain belt with chain work purse etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 16th Sept. 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF 20 MOTOR CARS, 14 MOTOR LORRIES AND 2 MOTOR CYCLES TO GO TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Under instructions from the Bombay Garage, 20 motor cars of different well-known makes, such as Chevrolet, Berliet, Minerva, Wolseley Seat, Star, Morrs, Mass etc., will be sold by Pubic Auction by Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Chowpati Branch premises of the said Bombay Garage and opposite the Chowpati Bandstand. 10 Lorries of 5 ton capacity Straker Squire and United States, will also be sold by Public Auction at the same place under instructions from the Liquidator of the Express Transport Service Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation).

Catalogues are being printed and the Cars and Lorries are on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th Sept. 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE DOUBLE ROYAL PRINTING MACHINE ONE FOOLSCAP FOLIO PRINTING MACHINE, UNSERVICEABLE GOODS ETC.

By the order of the Manager of the Government Central Press, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Government Central Press at Back-Bay, oppo. Band Stand, the following:

1 Double Royal Printing Machine No. 3335, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons.

1 Foolscap Folio Printing Machine No. 3538 by Messrs. Harrild and Sons.

One lot chairs, and mallets, planners, shooting sticks, files, buckets, American saws, oil-cans, planes etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 16th Sept. 1924.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10
DINKY DEAN
THE 4-YEAR-OLD SCREEN STAR
IN
A PRINCE OF A KING.

You have seen many kiddies on the films but never one like Dinky Dean. He is younger than Jackie Coogan and is a perfect artiste—clever, charming and full of life. You will take him right into your hearts. He is both the smallest and greatest film actor ever seen.

PATHE GAZETTE
FLIP-FLOPS
MACK SENNETT COMEDY.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4, Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
VICTOR HUGO'S
World renowned Story
"LES MISERABLES"

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY
AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE FRENCH DOLL"
with MAE MURRAY.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The Story of Ages
"ROMEO AND JULIET"

CINÉ
MADELEINE
MADELEINE
MADELEINE

The City's Most Centrally Situated Picture House.

TRAM TERMINUS,
Grant Road.

WATCH for
the Opening Date.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Sourashtra Kinematograph Co's.
SOCIETY SCOUNDREL
with a comedy
CUPID STRUCK.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
Presents
KOHINOOR SUPER-PRODUCTION
VISMI-SADI
OR
TWENTY-CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily:— 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Saturday, and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The monsoon has been active in North-east India and Central Parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, East Central Provinces and Konkan, and local in lower Burma. West United Provinces, East Rajputana, North Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, East United Provinces and Gujerat.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Gauhati one inch, Silchar one and a half, Shilong three: Cherrapunji ten, Chittagong, Jessore, Bégra one, Burdwan one and a half, Mymensingh two, Noakhali three; Hazaribag one and a half; Ranchi one; Cuttack three; Barielly two; Jaipur one; Kottah one and a half; Sutna, Pachmarhi, Pendra, Chanda, Bombay, Cocanada one.

Forecast:—Increase in North Bengal and Bihar.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 15th Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 15th Sept. 1922.	1923.
Colaba (More Observatory) ..	In. Ct. 1 11	In. Ct. 44 79	In. Ct. 66 07	In. Ct 61 79
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 35	52 66	61 54	62 86
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 36	48 17	61 91	65 45
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	..	..	67 16	58 06

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 14.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.835 inches
Temperature of Air	80.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 „
Dew Point	75.1 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	84% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	7.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	86.1 „
Minimum	77.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S, SSW, SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	136 miles
Fall of Rain	1.06 inches
Total fall during month	5.11 „
Do. do. year	44.74 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 15th Sept.	0.05 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
	Sep.					Sep.				
M.	15	5	20	28	9	15	5	40	16	2
		17	7				18	8	15	0
Tu.	16	0	53	28	1	16	6	45	17	3
		12	55	27	9		19	10	16	2
W.	17	1	27	27	6	17	7	17	18	0
		13	22	27	0		19	33	16	8
Th.	18	1	59	26	9	18	7	47	18	11
		13	45	26	1		20	4	17	4
F.	19	2	32	26	0	19	8	20	19	9
		14	10	25	3		20	37	18	0
Sat.	20	2	59	26	9	20	8	48	19	1
		14	55	26	5		21	21	17	0
Sun.	21	3	59	24	5	21	10	4	21	6
		15	20	23	3		22	14	19	4

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is locally damper than usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Rawalpindi, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.15" of rain and Jhansi 0.18". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Temperature was very nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.89" of rain, Kotah 1.65" and Mount Abu 0.17". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in excess in Rajputana and lower Sind. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the former area and the minimum higher in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.19" of rain; Bhavnagar Para 0.10" and Surat 0.28". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is above normal in Cutch and north Gujarat. Day temperature was lower than usual in Cutch and at Deesa; night temperature did not differ from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.65" of rain, Saugor 0.75", Hoshangabad 0.40", Amraoti 0.14", Nagpur 0.20" and Chanda 1.12". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the east Central Provinces and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jubbulpore and Saugor. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the east of the division; the minimum was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.11" of rain and Ratnagiri 0.38". Skies are heavily clouded over Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86.1 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and the lowest 77.0 deg (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is below normal at Malegaon and Hyderabad. Temperature was as usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the central parts of the country and has again extended rainfall in Rajputana; it continues weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Konkan, the Central Provinces, east Rajputana and the west United Provinces, and local in south Gujarat, Kathiawar and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred on the north Madras coast. The only amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.27" at Masulipatam.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the central parts of the country.

Earthquake Report. An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5,900 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Observatory at 18 hours 56 minutes yesterday evening (Indian Standard Time.).

Daily Weather Telegram for the 14th September 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened in northeast India and the central parts of the country but remains weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal Behar and Orissa, Central India East, the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, the north Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province, Gujarat and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were.—Cherrapunji five inches; Shillong, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong one and a half; Noakhali, Berhampore six; Midnapore two; Barisal, Calcutta, Burdwan, Sambalpone, Hazaribagh one; Ranchi one and a half; Purnea, Patna, Bareily two; Mussooree, Deesa two; Pachmarhi one; Pendra one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 15TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
Punjab—				
Multan		9.15	4.88	+4.27
Rawalpindi		23.63	21.50	+2.13
Lahore		13.99	14.33	—0.34
Hissar		6.74	10.62	—3.88
Ambala		19.79	21.60	—1.81
Delhi		19.80	20.66	—0.86
United Provinces—				
Agra		21.06	22.00	—0.94
Mainpuri	0.15	30.22	21.44	+9.48
Jhansi	0.18	37.77	30.70	+7.07
Cawnpore		43.31	29.38	+1393
Allahabad	0.04	34.78	31.43	+3.35
Sind—				
Jacobabad		1.50	2.20	—0.70
Karachi		2.25	5.84	—3.59
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		30.42	17.65	+1277
Jaipur	0.89	35.41	20.70	+1571
Kotah	1.65	42.75	24.78	+1797
Mount Abu	0.17	64.18	54.91	+9 27
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	0.04	5.14	12.71	—7.57
Dwarka		3.79	12.14	—8.35
Veraval	0.19	12.85	16.52	—3.67
Rajkot		22.80	22.99	—0.19
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.10	8.51	18.33	—9.82
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.28	39.54	35.96	+3.58
Ahmedabad	0.02	22.44	26.14	—3.70
Deesa	0.07	29.46	22.28	+7.18
Central India West—				
Neemuch		25.92	25.66	+0.26
Indore		28.12	27.59	+0.53
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.65	54.28	46.90	+7.38
Saugor	0.75	35.23	38.33	—3.10
Hoshangabad ..	0.40	35.81	42.03	—6.22
Khandwa		21.45	24.31	—2.86
Akola		26.80	23.74	+2.06
Amraoti	0.14	17.80	25.11	—7.31
Nagpur	0.20	26.41	39.25	—1284
Chanda	1.12	29.45	41.92	—1249
Raipur	0.04	27.11	41.23	—1412
Konkan—				
Bombay	1.11	44.79	62.95	—1816
Ratnagiri	0.38	90.98	89.19	+1.79
Mormugao		84.48	82.37	+2.11
Karwar	0.04	109.73	103.60	+6.13
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon		14.11	15.37	—1.26
Ahmednagar		10.45	14.75	—4.30
Poona		14.50	17.62	—3.12
Sholapur		12.77	18.54	—5.77
Bijapur		5.72	11.24	—5.52
Belgaum		41.22	36.33	+4.89
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..		14.69	20.58	—5.89
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.10	26.01	32.22	—6.21
Hyderabad		22.86	21.35	+1.50
Malabar—				
Mangalore		124.42	102.56	+2186
Calicut		132.19	84.03	+4816
Cochin		124.86	68.94	+5591
Ceylon—				
Colombo		27.89	18.98	+8.91
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam ..	0.27	18.10	21.21	—3.11
Bellary		8.11	8.46	—0.35
Cuddapah		9.28	15.77	—6.49
Madras	0.03	14.02	12.83	+1.19
Bangalore		14.87	15.96	—1.09
Coimbatore	0.03	20.86	4.89	+1597
Trichinopoly		7.36	8 99	—1.63
Negapatam		4.84	8.92	—4.08

UNIVERSITY CORPS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is no use saying that the College youths gave a poor response to the present University Corps when they came to be formed, on the other hand I can say that the arrangements especially with regard to kit etc., were inadequate and admitted applicants were installed in vacant places caused by a slight irregular attendance for drills. When the committee on compulsory military education will begin to collect evidence in near future and if at all its recommendations towards that end come to be wholeheartedly accepted by the Government, the need for officers will increase tremendously, to meet which the graduates of the University, even if outside the academic profesion ,should be given a training in the officer's line for a year and if they pass through necessary tests should be permanently installed. Such is the practise at Baroda where Maratha Graduates are trained in officers line for year during which period they are paid by the state. Such system should be introduced here also, by which a new walk of life will be thrown open to the graduates and will partially lessen the present unemployment. The service in the University Corps should be permanent with privileges of college staff and British ranks.—Yours, etc.,

G. M. VAIDYA.

Kalyan,

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, September 16.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

3261-23 Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Chunilal Ratanlal, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

ADJOURNED MOTION.

35-19—Shamrao M and H, Nemchand Maneckchand and another v. Anant Narayen Deudaliker, M B Chothia and Co.

4404-23—M B Chothia and Co. Divanchand Govindram v Gordhandas Goculdas Chaudhry, Mulji Th. and Co.

3469-23—Sahnis G and Co, Walmer and Co Ltd v The Asiatic Machinery Stores Co Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G, Manubhai and Co.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1458-24—Craigie B and C, Jugjiwandas Kishandlal v Cassumalli Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

929-20—Mehta L and Co, Keshavji Ravji v. Chandulal Manilal, Ferreira and V.

726-20—Daphtary F and D, Doongersy Raoji and Co v Zahira Begam widow.

1308-20—Payne and Co, S Nakamura Seishichiro v Dharsi Nanji and Co., Daphtary F and D.

3332-21—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhbhai Bhagwanji v Popatlal Chunilal and others Vrajlal and Co.

2872-21—Mulla and M, Narotamdas Harilal and Co v Kantishanker Jethashanker and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

1266-18—Bhaishanker K and G, Manibhai Goculbhai v Suklal Monji and another v Purnanand C and J, Raghvaya N and Co.

2498-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Nagindas Vijbhukhandas v Lakhmidas Narandas and Co, Jamsetji R and D, Edgelow G W and Co.

4417-21—Jamsetji R and D, Lakhmidas Narandas v Nagindas Vijbhukhandas, Edgelow G W and Co.

4222-21—Purnanand C and J, Bhagwandas Rupchand v Maneckji Nasserwanji Adajania and another, Madhowji and Co.

1705-21—Amarchand and M, N D Patell and Co, v The Dakore New Ginning and Press Factory, Amin and D, N D Bhatt.

95-21—In Person Chunilal Ranchoddas Desai v Dalsukhbhai Wadilal Virchand, Bhaishanker K and G.

1413-20—Hiralal Th. and Co, Mohanlal Narotamdas v Govindlal Maganlal and others, Amin and D, Khandwalla and Chh.

3255-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Viramdrarai Chandraprasad another v Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad and others, Manchershaw and N, Amin and D.

3277-21—Wadia G and Co., The Eastern Bank Ltd v Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

1419-18—Captain and V. A N Chalwala v. Manecklal Mansukhlal Bhagubhai, Edgelow G W and Co.

161-20—Captain and V. Abdulla Nazarali Chinwalla v Manecklal Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, Edgelow G W and Co.

4220-21—Mulla and M, G Otaki and Co, v C Pestonji and Keshavlal Ardeshir H D and Co.

3553-21—Mulji Th. and Co, Nathuram Ghasiram Singhani v Vithaldas Motiram Gupta and another, N C Dalal and Co., G B Pandya.

3733-21—N C Dalal and Co., Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Singhani Ghasiram Nathuram, Mulji Th. and Co.

320-22—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Nathuran Son of Shasiram, Mulji Th. and Co.

217-18—Mulla and M, Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat v Messrs Shibamal Ramchandra, Kharas and Co.

1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Valji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2674-20—Motichand and D, Raghumal Budhsingh v Messrs. Jamnadas Harprasad, Thakoredas and D, Hiralal Th and Co., Dubash and Co, Jamsetji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.
IN INSOLVENCY.

736-21—Re Narayen Tatiaba Bhosle, Anant Narayen Deolalikar v M B Chothia and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2493-21—Little and Co, Oswald Fuchs v M M H J M Chothani, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

2985-20—Matubhai J and M. Dady Jehangir Billimoria b Goswami Maharaj Shri Dwarkeshlalji Shri Vallabhraiji Maharaj, Edgelow G W and Co.

796-21— Do. Do. Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani. Do.

2571-20—Thakoredas and Co, Ramkison Kesserdew v Kisanram Jivanram, Merwanji K and Co.

606-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, Daleukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

1832-24—H L Shawe, Lionel Haran Worrall v Richardson and Cruddas, Crawford B and Co.

1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Husein Ratansey Nanji v Abdullabhai Lalji and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizaba Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahoemd Cassum Mooraj and ors, Crawford B and Co.

2936-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Esakbhai Ebrahim v Adamally Rahimbhoy.

183-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow v Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and others, Patell and E, Payne and Co.

1623-19—Mehta L and Co, Kamrudin Mahomed Cassum v Ramjanally Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2000-19—Jamsedji R and D, Morarji Kallianji v Gadmal Gunmanmal, Bhaishanker K and G.

1378-14—Payne and Co, Manmohandas Ramji and Co v Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

253-16—N C Dalal and Co Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and another v Bai Ayishabai widow and others Jehangir G and B, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.

3084-19—Mulla and M. Messrs Khemaldas Kalyandas v Messrs J Balamal, Amin and D.

951-21—Motichand and D, Gopaldas Tricumji v Daval Shamji and others.

1955-24—Matubhai J and M. Chooharmal Kimatram v Lalji Ghelabhai and Co., Payne and Co.

2323-24—Smetham B and L, N H Moos, Fatma Begam widow, N C Dalal and Co.

2250-21—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Tai wan Ltd v Miraimal Motilal and Co, Shaw and Co Edgelow G W & Co.

1125-24—Thakoredas and Co, Gopaldas Shivlal v Nathuram Boldeodas Chokhani, Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.
SHORT CAUSE.

2534-24—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Doongersey v Behramji Mancherji Cama, Merwanji K and Co.

1616-22—Payne and Co, Patell Jivraj Lalubhai, Bhagwandas Goculdas and others, Mulji Th and Co.

2004-22—Amarchand and M, Jiwanchand Dharamchand, Ardeshir Jamsedji Bomanji Vakil and others.

2476-22—Bhaishanker K and G Sheth Gadmalji Serimalji Ladha, The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

2581-22—Payne and Co, Dosabhay H B Jeejeebhoy, Jamsedji S Khodayji, Unwallaa P and P.

2746-22—Hiralal and Co, Damodar Sauntaram Yande, The National Democrate Publishing Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.

855-22—Dastur and Co, Mahomed Bawla Fatmabai widow, Unwalla P and P.

S C Ct 1225/22722-22—Unwalla P and P, Hasham Umer and Co, Lalubhai Jivanji and another, Chitnis K and M.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw v Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

2447-22—Amarchand and M, Manilal Narotamdas and Co v Gordhandas Hirji and anr, Shah and Ch.

2339-22—Patell and E, Uderam Premsukhdas v Girdhardas Jethabhai, Craigie B and C.

2322-21—Madhowji and Co., Fatehchand Riva and Co., Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

5372-21—Craigie B and C, Jivraj Baloo S W Co Ltd. and others v Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy L and others v Payne and Co., Wadia G and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

3832-22—Surveyor and Co, Khamber and Co, v Joshi and Co. In Person, Ferreira and V.

1901-22—Amin and D, Nathalal Chaganlal v Ratansy Kanji and Co, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

2050-22—Smetham B and L, Tukaram Yeshwant Meher v Hariba Samalram and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhowji v Meghji Jetha and Co. and another, Ramanlal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

4443-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Manchar Ganpatrao Dhumatkar and another v Ganpat Pundlik Dhumatkar and others, Rele and Co, Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.

4444-22—Kanga and Co, Gajanand Biani v Balabux Shivnathji Biani, N C Dalal and Co.

4445-22—Chitnis K and M, Rajabali Nebibux Miyadin Mangal v Payne and Co.

4456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Patell v The Anglo-India Colonial Navigation Co Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

4458-22—Captain and V, Ba Shri Suraj Kuverva Saheb v Morarji Narotam, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.
FOR RECORDING AGREEMENT AND DECREE IN TERMS THEREOF.

1034-24—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Habib Haji Karim v Ratansy Premji, Unwalla P and P.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas, Bhikachand Tejmal, Madhowji and Co.

809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co. v Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1018-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Ahmadally A Tchia, Jhavery and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2288-24—Dastur and Co. Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal v The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. Merwanji K and Co.

2369-24—Crawford B and Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

2451-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Khimji Dolaji and Co. Raghunath Tulsiram and another.

1848-24—Rele and Co, Karsondas Ladak v Maganlal Purshotamdas, Mohile P and G.

740-24—Purnanand C and J, Jamnadas Maganlal Kinarwalla v Chhotubhai Dayalji Desai, Thakoredas and Co.

2251-24—Pocha and Co., Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed v Haji Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed and another, Chitnis K and M.

1331-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Shanker Vithal Patki, Divekar and B.

2271-24—Mermanji K and Co, Ibrahim Abdally Shamsudin v John E Minnitt Lt and another. In Person.

640-24—Manubhai and Co, Manubhai C Pandia v Bombay Minerls Colours and Electric Chemicals Co Ltd. and others Kanubhai and Co.

949-24—Mulji Th. and Co, Kala Kuntalal Vankamna Sons of Lachaiya v Sannudralal Ramanna, Raghavaya N and Co.

1453-24—Permanand C and J, Ratansy Jetha v Damoder Devidas, Motichand and D.

2094-24—Ramanlal and H, Hosseinbhai Noorbhai v Abdul Husein Abdul Karim, Dallas and Co.

2236-24—Unwalla P and P, Raichand Vardha and Co. v Burjorji Dossabhai Lavji, Khambatta and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4324-22—Amin and D, Hurabai wife of Valli Moosa Essa and another v. Yemnabai widow and others, Merwanji K and Co., Kharas and Co.

3639—Daphtary F and D, Manchershaw Dossabhoy Ghaswalla v Louis Pettier and another, Crawford B and Co.

4274-24—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Madhavji and Co.

999-22—Pandia and Co., Velji Devsi, v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

1085-22—Amarchand and M, Motichand Lalubhai v Chaganlal Jugjivandas, Tyabji D and Co.

1097-22 Payne and Co, Burjor Framroz Joshi v A. Nemazie, Craigie B and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co., Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., v Ramji Purshotam and Co., Mulla and M.

1750-22—Matubhai J and M Haji Sultanali Shustry v Haji Shaikh Husein Yezdi.

4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v. Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M., Edgelow G W and Co.

5626-23—Thakoredas and Co,, Daudbhoy Esufali and another v Ambaboo widow and others v Mirza and M., Jamsedji R and D.

2944-21—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhagat, v Magniram Delvalal, Manubhai and Co.

1045-22—Mulla and M. Mistry Nanji Madhewji v Kallianji Haribhai and anr, Payne and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Taraporewalla and Bharucha v Gulam Husein Baji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

RECONCILE THE AKALIS.

INDIA'S UNITED DEMAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—They say that visitors left the galleries of the Council of State with disgust, when they found the Government attitude so obdurate in respect of the most modest demand of Sirdar Jogendra Singh to establish Conciliation Boards in regard to the Gurudwara question. Sir, I submit with all deference, that the Government are taking grave risks in leaving this matter in the hands of Sir Malcolm Hailey, the new Governor of the Punjab. The big bureaucrat has begun his policy of divide and rule! He has been patronising Publicity Committees in various places,! He has been receiving addresses from them! And he is trying to drive a wedge in the Sikh confederacy. That may appear diplomatic to the British bureaucracy. But they seem to be unaware of the temper of the Sikh people. The Sikhs have so far borne with remarkable patience and fortitude the terrible tragedy at Nankhana, the hammering and humiliation at Guruka Baug, and the denial of their religious right of performing the Akhand Path at Jaito! Their leaders have been arrested and imprisoned! Twenty thousand of their brave comrades are incarcerated! Their Shahidi Jathas are arrested and harassed! They have been bearing all these privations and provocations with perfect non-violence. Even men like Mr. Andrews and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will testify to these facts. But there is limit to human patience. Are Government really determined to exasperate this heroic race? Are they determined to drive these brave people to sheer desperation and then to eventual violence? If not, how can a Responsible Government deny to its people their birth-right of religious freedom? How can they deny them the religious legislation due to them? How can they refuse its Council of State to appoint a Reconciliation Board? Government—British Government—owe, a lot of its present power, position and prestige to the great Sikh race. Is that very Government going to harass and humiliate and persecute that very brave race? That is what it looks like. If not, let the Government accept Pandit Malaviya's sane advice and save the Punjab, save India and save the Government from what may develop into a terrible strife. To-day, United India demands "Reconcile the Akalis" —Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"AN AHMEDABAD SCANDAL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There appeared in your issue of the 4th instant a note entitled "An Ahmedabad Scandal" protesting against the rescinding of the order prohibiting the working of the Ahmedabad Ginning Mills. This note contains several inaccuracies and you may be glad to publish the extract quoted below from a letter from the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad. This extract clearly shows your condemnation of the order allowing work in these Mills passed by the City Magistrate and not by the District Magistrate, to have been based upon a somewhat incomplete knowledge of the facts of the case.

"From the papers which I send you for information and return, you will see that some 3,000 workers were thrown out of employment and that it was important to resume work as soon as possible. There was no undue haste. Work was resumed gradually and under the close supervision of the Factory Inspector who could judge from observation of vibration, etc., how far the work could be safely carried on.

The Report of the Committee of Inquiry did not deal with the question of the safety of the buildings which were unaffected by the accident and there was no point in waiting for the publication of that report. However it may be pointed out that the City Magistrate and the Executive Engineer were both members of the Committee and had signed its report. They therefore had full knowledge of its contents. They had also on several occasions inspected the buildings.—Yours, etc.,

C. B. B. CLEE,
Ag. Director of Information.

PATHAN TERRORISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On Tuesday the 2nd instant I returned from Bandra and got down at Charni Road at about 10-30 p.m. (S T) On my way I was assaulted by two stout Pathans just on the opposite side of the Charni Road Station, near E. Wimbridge and Co. The first Pathan caught hold of my neck while the other came from behind the trunk of one of the big trees which are there. I struggled with them for some minutes. Fortunately for me an empty victoria came by the side at that time and the driver as soon as he saw the struggle, got down from the coach and whipped the two Pathans very severely, when the two assailants let go their hold of me and took to their heals. I was very much surprised to find that there was not a single policeman on duty at the time near about the place of assault. I hope the Police Commissioner will kindly take this into notice and will do the needful in the matter. The public, also, I hope, will take this as a warning and will be on their guard when they have accasion to pass by this Road.

I take this opportunity of thanking the driver of the victoria publicly for coming to my rescue in the nick of time.—Yours, etc.,

KHANDERAO M. DESAI.

BRITISH TRADE REPORT.

MANCHESTER COTTON MARKET.

Aug. 27.—The effect of the U. S. Bureau condition report has been to intensify the bearish sentiment which already prevailed in our market, says the "Manchester Guardian Commercial." Operators are convinced that when the Bureau authorities say that the American cotton crop is in "considerably better condition than at the same time last year" they are speaking well within their knowledge. More important, however, than the opinion of Manchester merchants as to the future course of values is the opinion of the world's markets, and this is not yet strongly indicated in any direction, except so far as it may seem to be indicated by a continued restriction of buying to their minimum requirements. A certain amount of new cloth inquiry has come forward from India, and Calcutta in particular seems keenly interested in Manchester prices of light bleaching cloths and printing and dyeing fabrics. Bombay, Rangoon, Madras, and Karachi have also contributed to the demands upon salesmen for new prices.

Possibly as a result of the political disturbances trade with the China markets has been disorganised, and though some odd transactions in bleaching cloths are reported the weight of business booked has proved disappointing. Java and Singapore have only contributed modestly to the general demand, but there is evidence that these markets are ready to operate more freely when a lower price basis is established. Egypt and Persia have displayed more eagerness to replace their clearances, and for early delivery lots of white and coloured goods demand has come forward steadily from buyers for the Near East. Unfortunately for the prospects of sellers, the offers are worse than those which had already been turned down. Poplins, voiles, and sateens have attracted attention from buyers for South America and the home trade, but the general tendency of the latter has been towards a continuance of the hand-to-mouth policy.

The stoppage next week in the Oldham district of over 17 million spindles has helped the American section of the yarn trade to improve its position, and there is some suggestion of a scarcity of certain counts of twist and weft. Users, however, can find all the yarn they require if they are prepared to pay a remunerative price. Bolton counts have been in less active demand, but are still well protected by engagements against any serious restriction of their margin.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Aug. 27.

Early in the week the price of raw jute had advanced so much as to be a source of great perplexity to buyers. Prices were 15s. up, and at one time the advance was as much as 17s. 6d. Three days later prices were almost as much down at one time. Now they are firm and far steadier. Despite the high prices, there have been buyers, for it is a question now of getting the fibre at all costs. The waiting period appears to be generally over.

Daisee has gone between £33 10s. and £34 10s., according to delivery. There has fortunately been a good supply offered, far in excess of what has recently been the case. Lightnings have sold well, and as much as £33 10s. has been paid, with Tossa varieties not far behind for bidding. Yarns have been active, and 3s. 6d. has been asked for 8lb. cops. In some cases, so sustained was the demand, stocks entered at a lower figure were withdrawn. The order-books are well filled as regards hessian yarn and weft. The inquiry for cloth and bags has been substantial. Hessians are coming into their own. New York and the Plate being the principal buyers. Twilled sacking is firm.

Prices:—First mark, actuals, August-September, £35 10s; groups £33 10s.; red SCC, actuals £33 10s.; groups £31 15s; Daisee 2. October-November, £34 10s.; JG. lightnings, actuals, August-September £33 10s.; groups, £32; Tossa 2, October-November ...36. 10s.; Tossa 3. £35. Yarns: 8lb. cops. 5.25 (3s. 6d.) and 5-13 (3s. 5d); spools, 5.25 (3s. 6d.): sacking chains, 5.25 (5¼d.); hessian chains, 538 (5 3-8d.). Crested hessians: 11 por. 10½oz. 40in., 4.69 (4 11-16d.); 10 por. 10oz. 40in., 4.44 (4 7-16d.); 9oz. 40in., 4 and 4.06 (4 1-16d.); 8oz. 40in. 5.58 (3 7-12d.): floorcloth, 76in. 9½oz., 8.13 (8½d.) and 8.25 (8¼d.).

COAL.

CARDIFF, Aug. 26.

The general tendency of the steam coal market remains fairly favourable, but with a lull in buying further progress in strength is retarded. Orders are more unevenly distributed, and while leading classes continue firm and well booked for prompt loading, ordinary and lower grades, with relatively less support and slower refilling of order-books, tend easier for prompt. Prices as a result are irregular. Momentary improvement is anticipated with the approach of the autumn, and, while concessions are occasionally available for quick shipment, improved prices are demanded forward.

Continental demand is moderately active but slower to materialise. Near Eastern requirements are fairly good, while South American orders are active.

Best Admiralty large is in short supply on the closing of certain pits, and with the range of choice limited prices are well maintained at 28s. 6d., with one or two 29s. Seconds are irregular. Demand is fairly active with a few collieries well booked and steady at 26s. 6d.—27s. 6d. The full range offers at 26s. 6d. Dry coals

(Continued in Column 6.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

E. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 11/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/2.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 562.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 622.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 612
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 126 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 120 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 238.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 309 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.46-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 83.15.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.68.
London—Brussels Frcs. 89.40.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

Rentes 3 per cent 54 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London 34 13/16
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—India and China bought buyers unsatisfied firm
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

Exchange in Paris	83.15
Exchange in Warsaw	23.20
Exchange in Prague	148.87

STOCKS

London, Sept. 13.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/4 no change.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4 no change
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 15/16 no change
Conversion Loan £77 7/16 no change
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 3/4 no change
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108 3/4 no change
Consols 2½ per cent £57 1/4 no change
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £47½ nominal no change
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £65 no change
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £55 no change

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	16.75
Christiania	32.41
Amsterdam	11.64
Switzerland	23.71
Belgium	89.25
Athens	251.50
Yesterdays	
Belgium	89.35
Athens	250.50

The Bombay mails if 30th inst. have been delivered here to-day.

London, Sept. 13.

Exchange on London in Paris 83.15
Exchange on London in Italy 101.92

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 13.

Discount Bannk Bill 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/0/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/0/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 24/2/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs 81/7.

London, Sept. 13.

Bar gold ready s. 92-7.
Silver ready d. 34-13.
Silver forward d. 34-13.
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm, sellers holding back, very little business doing. India and China bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 15

Ready :—24—1—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 4 p.m.
Bhadrwa	24-0-0	24-1-0		24-0-6
Asho	24-2-0	24-3-0		24-2-6

Teji Mandi :—
Asho 0—4—0
Kartak 0—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Ready, —81—0—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	At 4 p.m.
Bhadrwa	80-15-0		80-13-0	81-0-0
Asho	81-5-0		81-4-0	81-6-0

Teji Mandi :—
Asho 1-0—0
Kartak 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 102/-.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 15.

To-day Reuter reported unchanged to 7 points higher in New York futures. The market opened easier but closed steady on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 31 to 35 lower. The market declined on Hedge and general selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 13th instant as under:

"Short covering causing steadiness."

Although the Home markets on Saturday showed little or no change, the local market to-day is steady and prices indicate a distinct improvement on general short covering. There are indications now apparent of rather better trade demand throughout the world at the existing level of prices and it looks as though the decline has gone far enough for the time being.

A small change was reported in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 455 i.e. Re. 1 1/2 higher than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission and Japanese Houses and Bulls were buyers and the prices jumped to Rs. 460. On selling by Shroffs the values gave way to Rs. 458 but again recovered to Rs. 460 on Bull operators buying. From this level the market again declined to Rs. 456 on Commission and Japanese Houses selling on Liverpool advices being reported lower than expected, and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 456 1/2 and going up to Rs. 457 gave way to Rs. 454 1/2 on Commission Houses and Bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 455.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 424 and steadily improved to Rs. 438 on prominent Shroffs buying. Around this level Commission Houses sold and the market closed easy at Rs. 434 1/2 F. B. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 394 and going up to Rs. 397 closed at Rs. 395.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday and the off-take was nominal. About 1,000 bales only are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, September 15.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	455
„ Good Bengal	Dec/Jan. ..	392
Fine Oomra ..	Dec/Jan. ..	434

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September 15.

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M G. Southerns ..	585	575		565

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, September 15

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	457
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January	395
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	435
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept. ..	555

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

New York Market 13th September, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
22.55	Oct.	22.35—20	22.55	—
22.13	Dec.		22.20	+07
22.13	Jan.		22.20	+07
22.40	Mar.		22.47	+07
22.65	May.		22.71	+06

On the 12th Sept. New York spot 23.30 -80
On the 13th Sept New York spot 23.30 —
On 12th Sept. New Orleans 21.80 —50
On 13th Sept. New Orleans 21.80 —

Telegraphic market advices:—Small but steady market. October highest 22.68 (11-22 a.m.), lowest 22.35 (at the opening), range, .33 points.

Liverpool Market 13th September, 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
13.11	Oct.	12.80—31	12.76	—35
13.05	Jan.	12.73—32	12.72	—33
13.08	Mar.		12.76	—32
13.11	May		12.79	—32
13.02	July		12.71	—31
Egyptian.				
18.50	Nov.		18.30	—20
17.85	Jan.		17.60	—25

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Light to moderate rainfall Arkansas. Continued rains Texas. Entire belt partly cloudy.

New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 325,000.

(2) Hedge selling and general selling taken by good trade fixing call sales. Some buying orders on limits. Market steady at the decline. It seems to us trade more interested at present level.

SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

SHARES

London, Sept. 13.

Chartered Bank of India and China £19 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 132½
National Bank 42 3/4
Eastern Bank 6 1/8
P and O Banking Corporation 10 7/8

COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 500 Bales
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1,250 Bales
Mid. Americans Spot —Universal standard 13.82 Quiet.
Egyptian F. G. G. F Sakellaridis 24 55d

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands G. O.C	
September	13.11	—.41
October	12.76	—.35
November	12.68	.35
December	12.67	—.33
January	12.72	—.33
February	12.73	—.33
March	12.76	—.32
April	12.77	—.32
May	12.79	—.32
June	12.69	—.32
July	12.71	—.31

Quiet—steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.10
M. G. Bengal Fully Good	10.50
M. G. Bengal Fine	10.90
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.30
No. 1 Oomra. Fully Good	10.80
No. 1 Oomra, Fine	11.30
M. G. Broach, Good	10.60
M. G. Broach, Fully Good	11.00
M. G. Broach, Fine	11.40
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.00
M. G. Scinde, Fully Good	11.40
M. G. Scinde, Fine	10.80

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Sept. 13.

Total in Sight 935,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 100,000 Bales
East Indian 157,000 Bales
American 1100,000 Bales
Other 240,000 Bales.
Total Sales 33.000 Bales
East Indian Sales 5,400 Bales.
East Indian Stock 76,000 Bales
East Indian Forwarded 4,5000 Bales.
East Indian Actual Export 400 Bales.
East Indian Imports 14,000 Bales
East Indian Speculation 6,400 Bales
American Afloat 12,000 Bales
East Indian Afloat 160,000 Bales
Total Afloat 176,000 Bales

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Sept. 13.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 47,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 4,000
Day's Exports to Continent 7,000
Futures at New York

October	22.55 no change
December	22.20 plus .07
January	22.20 „ .07
March	22.47 „ .07

Spot Cotton at New York 23.30 no change
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 21.80 no change
Futures at New Orleans

October	21.76 plus .01
January	21.96 no change

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 1/4
Silver Foreign mined 69 1/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON....CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

September	21.30 —.15
October	19.10 —.15
November	18.30 —.20
December	17.87 —.28
January	17.60 —.25
February	17.54 —.23
March	17.48 —.22
April	17.40 —.22
May	17.35 —.20
June	17.33 —.20
July	17.30 —.20

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 15

1924 (6-30 p m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	49/50	7-9-6/7-10-6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	..50/51 0	7 10 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	..52/53 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	..12 4 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..12 4 0	12 11 6
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..13 6 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..13 4 0	13 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..12 12 0	13 7 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..85 0 0	17 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..76 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Black ..	..72 0 0	15 4 0
Poppyseed, White..	..13 8 0	14 2 0
Groundnuts.. ..	..80 0 0	..
Mowraseed	.. 9 8 0	9 12 0
Barley	..43 0 0	..
Castorseed	..93 0 0	18-14/19-0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery ..	..41 0 0	5 15 0
Forward.	Rs a. p.	
Wheat, May ..	.. 8 3 9	
Wheat, Sept ..	.. 7 10 9	
Linseed, May ..	..13 1 5 6	
Linseed, Sept. ..	..13 1 3 3	
Groundnuts D/J ..	..71 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho 94	1 4 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J 16	0 0	
Cotton Seed D/J	. 5 9 6	
Gujrat Castorseed Vaishakh 71	4 0	

SEEDS

London, Sept. 13.

Linseed La Plata Argentine Sept./Oct 21 firmer prices rather higher —better plate options trading slow.

Cottonseed Bombay Sept./Oct. 11 nominal.

Castorseed Bombay Sept./Oct. quoted 30½

Rapeseed Ferozepur Real Bold Sept./Oct sellers £22½

Rapeseed Toria Sept/Oct sellers £22 3/4

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Sept./Oct sellers £21½

Tone:—Very firmly held.

LINSEED

London, Sept. 13.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept./Oct. value £22 3/4

Linseed Tone Firmer and prices rather higher. Better Plate options. Trade slow.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net

Raw months Oct./Sept. value 41/9/0

Raw Buyers etc., afloat 41

London, Sept. 13.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta Oct./Nov. shipment at 22 3/4

Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi Sept./Ost at 58½ and in Barley Parcels afloat at 44

New York, Sept. 13.

Demand Bills 4. 46. 50

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 13.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 22/6

Fine White Java C and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/9

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 20/1½

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Oct./Dec. sellers 22/11½

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Oct/Dec Sellers 22/11

RUBBER

London, Sept. 13.

Para Fine Hard Cure 14 1/4 Oct./Nov.

Plantation first Latex Crepe 14 1/4 Sept.

Firm good demand sellers reserved

Freight if Coal—Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/16

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs Sept./Oct sellers

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs Sept./Oct sellers 58/3

Firm and dearer with good continental enquiry

Australian good demand Sept./Oct sellers 59/6

Choice White Karachi Sept/Oct paid buyers fair demand 58/6

Soft Red Karachi Sept./Oct sellers 58

Wheat afloat 2,025,000 quarters

METAL REPORT

London, Sept. 13.

Tin Block £250½

METALS.

London, Sept. 13.

English best Selected Copper £66 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 1/4
Copper Braziers £82½
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28 nominal
Corrugated Sheets 18 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, September 15

	Per md	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	62	8	0
Do	1	64	0	0
Do	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do	1 3/4	62	8	0
Do	2	62	8	0

COPPER

Bombay, September. 15.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, English	3 4	68	0	0
Copper	1	69	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	68	0	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	68	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	68	0	0
Copper	2	68	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		63	0	0
Panchtska Joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		62	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		68	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4		62	0	0
„ „ „ to 1		60	0	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2,		60	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		62	8	0
American Copper 3-4		68	8	0
„ „ 1, ..		69	0	0
„ „ 1 1-4		68	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September. 15.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
David	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Light-house.. ..	No. 6 1/2	0	12	6
Japan	No 40—1	1	9	3
„	No. 42—2	1	12	6
„	No. 20	1	2	6
„	No. 32	1	6	3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 13th September, 1924.

Cotton	1720	Bales
Wheat	3508	Cwt.
Linseed	7224	„
Rapeseed etc.	1214	„
Gingellyseed	676	„
Poppyseed	604	„
Groundnuts..	1206	„
Castorseed	2559	„
Rice	79578	„
Myrabollams	125	„
Cottonseed	7184	„
Mowraseed	385	„
Gram	1645	„
Juwar	1290	„
Masur	17	„
Barley	77	„
Bajri	1745	„
Coal	6295	Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Assn.)

Bombay, September 15

	Rs.	a.	p
Khadi :—	1	3	0
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	6
Elphinstone	1	2	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	7	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth x Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	3
Salita:—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	9	6
Jacob E D. per lb.	1	9	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per piece	7	6	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece ..	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	12	0
E. D. Rachael	7	2	0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl	12	10	0
Hindustani..	12	10	0

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 13.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Sholapur was held yesterday evening in Cloth Market under the Presidentship of Sheth Hirachand Nemchand, a well-known merchant and banker of Sholapur, for the purpose of urging the Government to abolish Cotton Excise Duty.

The President before moving the first resolution gave a brief history of the circumstances that led to the imposition of this iniquitous taxation and explained how Government gave promises from time to time to do away with the duty and how such promises were never fulfilled due to various causes such as the agitation of the Lancashire people as well as the outbreak of the Great War. He further observed that there was a general trade depression in India and Mill industry in particular was most hard hit. The taxation was very high and due to general rise in prices, the poor people could afford to buy the necessaries of life such as foodstuffs, cloth, etc. He, therefore, proposed the following proposition:—

"That this meeting urges the Governor-General in Council to take early steps to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Mahalingappa Vajeerkar, a prominent Lingayat Merchant, and was passed unanimously.

The second proposition empowering the president to send by wire copies of the above resolution to the Governor-General, the President of the Legislative Council, the President of the Council of State, and the mover of the resolution in the Legislative Assembly, was moved by Rao Saheb Laxminarayan and seconded by Mr. Malkarjunappa Patil and was unanimously passed.

The meeting dissolved after a hearty vote of thanks to the chair.

"A TWENTIETH CENTURY MIRACLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Those having the least connection with Persia will regard the news from Teheran appearing in your esteemed paper under the heading "A twentieth century miracle" in the light that it deserves.

The Mullahs in Persia who have been losing their evil influence with the masses since the advent of Baha'ism, have always tried their best by such fabulous stories and playing on the ignorance of the lower classes to neutralize the righteous propaganda of the Baha'is, which however receives all the more impetus from persecution.

Educated Persians of any religion abhor these tactics of the Mullahs which lead to such tragedies as the murder of the late Major Imbrie and in consequence of which foreigners would fight shy of going to Persia and thus both the Government and the people would lose the benefit they derive from foreigners like the Americans and British.

It is worthy to note that the strong Government of Reza Khan has punished the culprits along with the originators of the story of this miracle and the consequent murder of the American Consul and deported the chief Mullah Khulessi Zadeh from Persia.

—Yours, etc.,

COMMON SENSE.

Poona,

(Continued from column 1).

are quiet but fairly steady at 26s. 6d.—27s. bests and down to 25s. 6d. ordinaries.

In Monmouthshires Black Veins are very well engaged and firm at 27s. Westerns are not so good, but fairly steady at 25s. 6d. Eastern Valleys want orders, and offer in ample supply at 23s. 6d.—25s. All smalls other than bests are slow to move off and weaker for choice. Bests are 17s.—17s. 6d. Good bunkers offer freely at 15s. 9d.—16s. 3d. with cargo brands plentiful at 14s.—15s. 6d.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rovers Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana vs. K. S. L. Infantry.

WEDNESDAY, September 17.

Rovers Tournament—West Kent Regiment vs. Colaba United.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 16 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 42m
Sept. 17 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 41m
Sept. 18 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 40m
Sept. 19 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 39m.
Sept 20 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 38m.
Sept. 21 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h. 37m.
Sept 22 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 36m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "China" with mails from London of the 11th instant left Marseilles at 4 a.m. on the 13th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 4th instant left Aden at 1-30 p.m. on the 14th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 19th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 13th instant and is due to arrive here via regular ports of call on 11th October.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 13th instant and is due here on the 26th idem.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 14th September to 6 a.m. of the 15th idem:—

Small-pox 1 attack and 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 123. Total mortality this day, last year 130.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s. s. "Japan" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 17th instant, instead of on Tuesday, the 16th instant, as previously notified.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Officer in charge of the Bombay Central Telegraph Office writes:—

Acceptance of deferred telegrams for Madagascar is suspended.

BOMBAY FELLOWSHIP.

The "Bombay Fellowship" will meet as usual to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, when Mr. H. W. Bryant will speak on "Some Racial Considerations." All welcome.

DAMODAR THACKERSEY MOOLJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of August, 1924, 2,785 patients were treated in the above dispensary, of which 2,385 were males and 400 were females including children and their daily average was 103.

LIST OF PROSCRIBED PUBLICATIONS.

The Government of Bombay has recently published a list of publications proscribed by the Government of Bombay and other Provincial Governments under Section 99-A of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year 1923-24. The list is on sale at the Government Book Depot, Poona priced annas five.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE PRIZE COMPETITION.

For the convenience of several schools an extension of one week is granted and thus the final date for sending the forms of registration for Schemes No. 28 to 33 for Matric students of Bombay is 22nd September, 1924, instead of 15th September as announced previously. Forms for registration may be had either from the heads of High Schools or from the office of the League. Students desirous to compete are required to send their forms on or before 22nd September as no further extension will now be granted.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Congress Building (Old Settlement House, at Proctor Road), 1, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4.

VILE PARLE SAHITYA SABHA.

To express sorrow at the premature demise of Mr. Damoder K. Botadker a public meeting will be held on the 20th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sharp in the Rashtriya Shala Hall (Asoka Building, Princess Street).

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF.

GOVERNOR'S DONATION.

His Excellency and Lady Wilson have subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund, of which Mr. G. K. Devadhar is the Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer.

The Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, acknowledge the following contribution to the South Indian Flood Relief Fund:—

Zoroastrian Sympathiser, Rs. 150; "A" District Congress Committee through Jain Sthanakvasi Volunteer Corps, Rs. 40; total Rs. 190; amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,073-4-0. Grand total Rs. 2,263-4-0; and also received clothes.

The following amount has been remitted to:—

Sjt. S. Shrinivas Iyenger, President, Peoples' Flood Relief Fund, Madras, Rs. 1,000; Sjt. Changanacherry Parameswaran Pillay, President, Congress Relief Committee, Trivandrum, Rs. 1,000; Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, Salem, Rs. 1,000.

Public are requested to send their contribution to the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, or to the District or Taluka Congress Committees.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,68,594-2-11; The Committee and Club Members of the Western India Turf Club, Poona, Rs. 3,000; The Bombay Municipal Corporation contribution for the year 1924-25, Rs. 2,500, The Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charities for May and June 1924, Rs. 1,000; Seth Narotamdas Jutha Talsi (for clothes and food), Rs. 250; The Estate of the late Mr. Chandsing Gangasing Thakore through Mr. Navroji Festonji Kharas, Rs. 205; The Trustees of the Sir Ratan Tata Charities, Rs. 200; Mr. V. K. Dongre in memory of his late father Mr. K. T. Dongre, Rs. 101; Lodge Zanzibar No. 3897 E. C., Rs. 75; The Superintendent, Municipal Gardens, Bombay, being the amount of contribution for the performance of a Jalsa in Indian Music at the Victoria Gardens on 13-4-24, Rs. 60; Seth Shivnarain Nemani (for writing Ramayan and Mahabharat religious books in Braille), Rs. 51; Seth Dhanji Jetsey, Rs. 50; A Parsi Sympathiser, Rs. 50; Anonymous in sacred memory of Dr. Cawas Laicaca on the 15th anniversary of his death, 27-6-1924, Rs. 40; Seth Trikamji Narsi, Rs. 25; Rao Bahadur Kesavji Nathoo Solar and Co., Rs. 25; The Standard Oil Co. of New York, Rs. 25; Bai Nirmala Taramod, Rs. 20; Mr. H. P. Dastur, 3rd Presidency Magistrate, through Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati, Rs. 20; The Hon. Secretary, the Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, being the amount of interest for 1923-24 on Rs. 500 donated by Dr. Nilkanthrai Dahyabhai for founding a Trust called the 'Dr. John Robb Fund for the Blind", Rs. 17; Mr. Mooljі Damodar, Rs. 16; Messrs. Hirjee Govindji and Co., Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; Messrs. Govindji Bharmul and Co. (for clothing or such other use as the Principal may desire to make), Rs. 10; Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, 4th Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; Mr. Cowasji M. Banaji, Rs. 10; Mr. Himatsing Khemsing Advani, Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; Dr. Jayantilal Gangadas Nagarseth, Rs. 10-2; Mr. Hormuzshaw Dinshaw Gandhi of Mooltan in sacred memory of his dear ones through the "Jam-e-Jamshed". Rs. 7; Sums of and under Rupees Five, Rs. 26. Total Rs. 4,76,467-4-11.

THIRD CLASS RAILWAY FARES.

DEMAND FOR REDUCTION.

On Wednesday, the 10th instant, the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Trade Relief Association met at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. Meyer Nissim, when the following members were present:—Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat, Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Gandhi, R. H. Gandhi, L. R. Tairsee, Jehangir B. Boman-Behram and Jivraj G. Nensey.

Applications from a number of persons and firms for membership of this Association were accepted.

A Special Committee, consisting of the following persons, was appointed to prepare a draft for representing the views of the Association to the Government concerning the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee:—Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey and Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat. Mr. Husseinbhai Laljee was co-opted as a member of this Committee in place of Mr. Jyotindra Lallubhai, who has resigned.

Regarding the Railway Conference to be held at Belgaum in December, 1924, it was decided to inform the Railway Mandal at Belgaum that the Association would join it. Consideration of the question of contributing towards its cost was postponed pending receipt of more information.

It was resolved to write to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, and the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, that time has come when the fares for the third class passengers should be reduced and to inquire from them whether they will reduce the same.

The meeting terminated after transacting some other business.

G. I. P. RLY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

The fourth meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held at the office of the agent at 10/30 a.m. on Wednesday the 4th September.

Among the subjects discussed were the following which were brought up by Mr. B. F. Madon:—

(1) The possibility of providing steps connecting the existing foot-overbridge to the new plaforms at Masjid Station;

(2) A complaint from the Grain Merchants' Association against the procedure adopted at Wadi Bunder in regard to re-weighment of the consignments.

(3) The procedure of the submission of claims and complaints.

(4) The question of the reduction of 3rd class passenger fares.

The Chairman also placed before the Committee a correspondence regarding a complaint from the Gujerat Islam Match Co. of Ahmedabad on the subject of freight charges over the G.I.P. Railway.

Information was asked for by Mr. Jayaker regarding the strike of Dalals at Wadi Bunder and the incident of an averted collision at Byculla.

The Chairman in concluding the proceedings informed the Committee of opening of the new line through from Itarsi to Nagpur from the 4th September, and furnished the members with a copy of the programme of works to be carried out on the line in the five years. 1925 to 1930.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery Prices.—

September	12.97 —.14
October	12.67 —. 9
December	12.69 plus . 2
January	12.66 —. 6
March	12.70 —. 6
May	12.81 plus . 2
July	12.73 plus . 2
Egyptians—	
November	18.30
January	17.50

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Calcutta, Sept. 15

In the sharemarket jutes in sympathy with a quiet Hessian market and absence of outside support and poor speculative interest ruled easy. Naihatis were wanted and a good business was done.

Coals.—Steady and a fair turnover resulted.

Teas.—Steady with a moderate business passing.

Cottons—Neglected.

Government Securities.—Unchanged

Miscellaneous.—Only a limited interest was taken.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling five and seven sixteenth pence and demand one snilling five and fifteen thirty-second pence.

A PAPAL REGULATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

Posters have been put up at all the Catholic Churches in the diocese of Allahaba drawing attention to the recent orders the Pope regarding ladies' dresses when attending Church and prohibiting bare neck and arms.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Chania Sukha was hauled up on the charge of rash and negligent driving.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution; Mr. Mahajan, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case were that on the 26th August at about 9-30 a.m. Mr. Staley was driving his car along the Queen's Road towards the Bandstand when the accused's car came from the opposite side and dashed into the complainant's car with the result that both the cars were damaged.

The accused's defence was that he was returning from Colaba and was driving on the proper side of the road. The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate convicted the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 70 or, in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER CASE OF RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. T. S. Turner was charged with rash and negligent driving.

The facts of the case were that on the 1st instant at about 10 a.m. the accused was driving along the Queen's Road and that at the junction of the Princess Street and Queen's Road, the accused, who was driving his Buick car No. 9561, at a very high speed, tried to take a turn abruptly on to the Princess Street and in doing so the accused knocked down the horse of a victoria which was going along the Queen's Road. The accused before taking the turn did not even put out his hand and his action was so sudden that the P. C. No. 2271-B who was on points duty at the Princess Street had to leave his post to save himself from being knocked down.

The defence of the accused was that before taking the turn his cleaner had put out his hand and that the accused had slowed down the speed of the car. But the gharrywalla disregarded the accused's signal and was driving straight on. In order to avoid the collision, the accused accelerated the speed and took a swerve to the right. The accused got passed the gharry, but while the gharrywalla was trying to pull up his horse, the horse suddenly fell down. No part of the accused's car struck the horse. The accused stopped his car because he was asked to do so.

His Worship on evidence convicted the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 60.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Rahu charged Madremathu Munna Swami with the theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 396 at the instance of J. Dawson, Assistant Manager, Dunlop Rubber Co.

The facts of the case were that the accused was in the employ of the complainant. On the 9th instant the complainant kept his coat, with a purse containing Rs. 396, hanging on the peg and left his place. On return home in the evening he found that the purse in his coat was missing. The complainant thereupon lodged a complaint with the police. The accused was arrested at the Victoria Terminus while he was about to take the Nagpur Passenger.

The accused's defence was that he did not steal the purse, but found it lying on the floor in the complainant's office.

The accused was remanded into police custody to enquire his antecedents.

THEFT OF SILVER ORNAMENTS.

At about 5 a.m. on Monday, Police Constable Nos. 1078-B and 2590-B were patrolling Bhuleshwar Road, when they saw a bundle wrapped up in an old carpet lying at the Duka Gali opposite the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station. Police Constable No. 1078-B poked the bundle with his lathi and on hearing the jingling sound, opened the bundle and found a quantity of silver ornaments, wires, etc. This aroused the suspicion of the Constables and they remained on one side for about half an hour waiting for some one to come to take away the bundle, but as nobody turned up, they engaged a coolie and took it to the Princess Street Police Station where it was opened in the presence of a Panch and taken charge of by Sergeant Cooper who was on Station House duty. The bundle contained silver chains, silver rings, walas, wires, sandlis, beads, studs and various other ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 1,500. Later on one Ambalal Hargovind lodged a complaint at the Maherhawdy Police Station that his house at 3rd Bhoiwada was broken open and silver articles were carried away by the thieves. The articles found by the Police Constables have been identified by the complainant as his property.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Shantilal Maganlal Vora, a mehta residing on the 4th floor of a house at Falkland Road, reports to the police, at about 2-30 p.m. on Sunday he went to his office leaving his wife at home. In his return at 4-30 p.m. he found the door open. His wife had gone to the temple to pray. On entering the room he found that a cupboard had been broken open and some of its contents scattered about the floor and a cash-box containing jewellery valued at Rs. 1,722 was missing.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN MILLS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLVE.

We give from the Labour bulletin of Ahmedabad the substance of two resolutions passed by the Ahmedabad Municipality on 5/9/24 with a view to prevent accidents in mills:—

(1) The Chief Officer should send for rules enacted by the Bombay Municipality in the matter, and should draft in consultation with the legal Committee specific suggestions for amendment of the rules relating to mill buildings.

(2) In view of the serious accidents caused by the collapse of mill buildings during the last three years, the Mill-Owners' Association be requested to have all buildings inspected by a competent Engineer and suitably repaired according to his suggestions.

AKALI PROCESSION IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE Sept. 15.

In accordance with orders issued by the S.G.P.C. the Local Akalis celebrated the anniversary of the alleged interuption of the Akhand Path at Jaito by performing the Akhand Path in the morning and taking procession in the afternoon yesterday.

UNITY—THE NEED OF THE MOMENT

MAHATMA GANDHI AT SURAT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Sept. 12.

The principal event of public interest during last week was the long expected visit of Mahatma Gandhi, and as he was coming to Surat for the first time after his recent imprisonment a large number of people from the District had come to see him, and so the rush at the Station was very great. During his short stay of a few hours here, Gandhiji discussed with Congress workers local matters mainly relating to the coming Municipal elections and the State of National Primary Schools. He advised them to put forth and elect only those candidates who promised to support a national policy, and he asked them all to work unitedly though they might individually belong to different parties. With regard to the National Schools Gandhiji stated that if the Congress people could not find sufficient funds to run them, they had better close them; but he was quite against the policy of borrowing loans for their maintenance.

In the evening, Gandhiji addressed a big mass meeting in front of the Surat Castle. At this meeting were present people belonging to all shades of political opinion and to all communities, including some Englishmen. Mahatmaji spoke for about an hour in Gujarati. The major portion of his speech related to the strained Hindu Muslim relations, the present political situation and Khaddar. He stated that Hindus and Mussalmans were becoming more and more estranged from each other, though fortunately Gujarat was not faced with a deplorable situation. The Muslim leaders had lost the confidence of the Mussalmans, the Hindu leaders, that of the Hindus. To solve this most difficult problem, he said, they should cast off their mutual distrust. If only one of the two communities, either Hindus or Mussalmans, were quite honest and straightforward, there would be unity in India. But without that, there was no hope of unity and never of attaining Swarajya.

Speaking on the recent destruction of Hindu Temples and the breaking of idols by the Mahomedans, Gandhiji said that if the "Pujari" fled from the temple to save his skin how could they expect to protect the temple. It was their plain duty to stand by and die for their religion. The courage to die unflinchingly would certainly disarm the attacker. But the policy of returning blows would never save their temples. He then also warned the Mahomedans that if they wanted to serve Islam by breaking temple he would say to them that Islam would cease to exist in India. The sword had never triumphed, it had never saved or spread any religion. Only Truth and love, suffering and penance could save their country and their religion. Both the communities, Gandhiji added, should be tolerant and honest, fearless and sincere.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

Speaking on the present political situation, Gandhiji said that he was greatly pained at heart at the existence of so many political parties and party quarrels. He was seeking the remedy, but he confessed that he had been defeated and had laid down his weapons of fight. He had completely surrendered himself to Dr. Besant and Mr. Shrinivas Sastri, to Mr. N. C. Kelkar, and Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das. He would tell them that he would not abandon the Triple Boycott. But he would not ask the people to follow it or continue it. For, he said, the need of the moment was unity among all parties and creeds, first and foremost.

After some remarks by the President, Mr. Davalji Desai, the vast concourse broke up quietly.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

REMNANTS BEAT HINDU GYM.

The Hindu Gymkhana lost by three goals to nil against the Remnants from Hyderabad on Monday in the second round of the Tournament.

The Hindu Gymkhana who received a walk-over in the first round owing to the withdrawal of the Gloucestershire Regiment were rather indignant because they were called "lucky" to have gone to the second round and a few times that dealt with the possibility of a record score hurt the tender feelings of one of their players who writes an explanatory note about the conditions under which the K. S. L. I. netted a dozen and two goals, two years ago. He adds: "Every attempt is being made to better the conditions of the 'lucky Hindu Gymkhana'."

If that is true then all the better for the "wooden spooners" of the season and the best of luck to them. Every one likes to see a team improve, but not at the rate the Hindus are going about it.

The Remnants have considerably fallen off since their last match with the G. I. P. (Parel) and played a slack game against the Hindu Gymkhana on Monday. Probably they had found out all about the Hindus in these few days and never bothered. The first goal was scored from an apparently off-side position by Mousin Ali, who took the ball that rebounded off the upright from Riasat's shot. Mahomed Ali, their stalwart back, scored the second off a "free" outside the goal area. The Remnants led by two goals at half time. The Hindus made futile and disconcerted efforts and play was confined in their area. Riasat Ali was responsible for the third goal which might have been saved, had the Hindu goalie run out.

The teams were:—

Remnants:—Kadrakulla; M. Ali Khan Masiulla; Mahomed Ali, Abdul Majeed, Obeidulla, Ghonse, Syed Mousin, Riasat, Mahboob and Jawad.

Hindu Gymkhana:—Sen; Gupta and S. Dutt; K. Roy, Bhattacharjee and Shete; Banerjee, Shivarao, Chatterjee, A. Roy and Subharao.

Referee:—Bugle Major Holland (D. L. I.).

BENGAL FOOTBALLER'S OVERSEA TRIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

A party of 17 footballers sailed for Rangoon yesterday en *route* to Java. The party will reach Rangoon on Wednesday morning and they will play a football match with the Rangoon Gymkhana.

THE SOCIAL SCOURGE IN BOMBAY

SOME STARTLING DISCLOSURES

Under the auspices of the Social Servide League, a lecture on venereal diseases was delivered on Saturday last at the Prarthana Samaj Hall by Dr. Socrates Noronha, Dr. P T Patel presided.

The lecturer introduced the subject by saying that his aim that evening was to dispel the mist of secrecy and ignorance that screened this great Social Scourge. In England it was recently done—in 1915—by a Royal Commission which revealed the astounding facts that 20 per cent. of the population of all European cities were suffering from venereal diseases and that the disease were taking an enormous death-toll on precious human life; that half of all cases of blindness and 25 per cent. of cases of deafness in children were due to the sins of parents. Many other very appalling figures substantiated the lecturer's remarks, but coming nearer home he made the startling announcement that nearly 30 per cent of patients attending the J. J. Hospital were suffering or had suffered of venereal diseases, that 28 per cent. of women attending the Motlibai Hospital had the same misfortune and that out of every 5 babies that attended the Children Clinic attached to the Motlibai Hospital one was tainted with the disease. . . . !

After pointing out the ravages of the disease and the ghastly waste of life that it produced, the lecturer pointed that the prevention of such a scourge could be obtained by three means: education, agitation and extermination, education in the right line to raise the standard of morals, agitation against the commercialised vice of prostitution and extermination by persistant treatment that patients suffering from these diseases should seek to save themselves and save others—their wives and children—especially.

HINDU SABHA AT YEOTMAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 15.

A largely crowded public meeting of the Hindus was held here on Saturday evening in the Park under the presidentship of Rao Saheb B. V. Dravid who, in his opening remarks, urged the necessity for organising the Hindu Society in order that the Hindus may hold their own in the march of civilization and to defend themselves against the aggressive attacks of other religions. Mr. Sadashiv Shastri Bhide then delivered a learned address on the need of collecting the scattered forces of the Hindu religion. A Hindu Sabha was then formally established with Rao Saheb B. V. Dravid as its elected president. Among the aims and objects of the Sabha are mentioned the work of the Hindu Sangathan, Shudhi, removal of untouchability and the starting of poor houses

(Continued from column 6.)

publish the resolution, and he admitted that Dr. Viegas for once was right in saying that Government had delayed because they wanted to raise a loan themselves.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe supported the amendment.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai complained that Government had not treated them fairly and that they had purposely delayed the matter for a long time, as they wanted to float their own loan, and did not want the Corporation to obstruct them. He had expected more courtesy from Government than that. He thought the period of a fortnight for raising the whole loan was too short as he thought that a longer period ought to have been fixed for the purpose.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi was not in a position to support the proposition. Until the Corporation was in full possession of all the facts they should not have written to the Government even for permission to raise a loan. Government had withheld their sanction like the 35 members of the Municipal Nationalist Party who had voted against it, unless the full statement of facts was in their possession. The position taken up by the opposing members was justified in the light of the attitude taken up by the Government.

Mr. B. T. Desai said before they gave their sanction it was absolutely necessary that they should be satisfied that the way the loan was raised was the proper way and that the proper sum was sanctioned. In view of the Kasheli Bridge affair the Corporation must go a little deeper into the affair. He was afraid they would have pay more than six per cent., and he wondered why a fortnight only was fixed for the raising of the loan. He insisted on going through the matter very carefully before giving sanction.

Dr. G. V. Deshamukh objected to the hurry in which the matter was rushed through, and he wanted a little more time to consider the question.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

The Commissioner said they must remember that they were beggars and not choosers, and they could only go into the market with the sanction of the Government. Hence they could not complain about the shortness of time fixed by Government for raising the loan. If they wanted to raise a loan they must go into the market now, as in October-November, Bombay would have to finance the cotton crop, and the rate of interest would then go up. That was why he had selected the fifteen days in September for the raising of the loan. The Corporation had already had full information on the whole subject, and he did not know what more information he could give them now. There was nothing inconsistent in the attitude they had taken up. They could not postpone the matter any further, for, if they went into the market in November they would have to pay 10 per cent. and in January they might not get any money at all in the open market. The 160 lakhs were earmarked for the Tansa Completion Works, and before that sum was spent the improvement in the city's water supply would begin to be felt.

The question was then put to vote and the original proposition was agreed to by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

TANSA COMPLETION WORKS.

CORPORATION TO RAISE LOAN.

GOVT. SANCTION OBTAINED.

COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSAL APPROVED.

A special meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Dr. K. B. Daddanaji presiding in the absence of Mr. V. J. Patel. The meeting was held for the purpose of sanctioning the raising of a loan of Rs. 160 lakhs at 6 per cent interest, inclusive of income tax. The necessary sanction was given after some discussion.

The Corporation considered the Commissioner's letter conveying the sanction of the Government for the raising of a loan for the Tansa Completion Works. The Commissioner had written to Government:

"With reference to Government Resolution intimating that sanction had been accorded by the Government of India to the raising in the open market by this Corporation during the current year of a sum of Rs. 210 lakhs of which a portion not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs is to be in the form of short dated debentures, I have to request the sanction of the Government of India to the date of floation being fixed at from 15th to 30th September, 1924.

It is intended to announce in the first instance, a loan of Rs. 160 lakhs with a currency of 30 years with interest at 6 per cent. and Sinking Fund at 4 per cent. Out of the balance of Rs. 50 lakhs it is not possible to ascertain at this stage the exact amount of short dated debentures that will be accepted in satisfaction of land acquisition claims. No serious difficulty is anticipated in the issue of such debentures approximately up to the maximum limit of Rs. 50 lakhs, but it is possible that the amount of debentures may fall short of this limit by a few lakhs and in that case I have to request that the Municipality may be allowed to raise the balance required to make up Rs. 50 lakhs by negotiating with the local banks. With reference to paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution under reference requiring for the information of the Government of India a detailed note regarding the Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Road Scheme, I have the honour to state that the joint report prepared by the Chief Accountant and the Special Engineer dealing fully with the question of interest recoupment from sales, interest from investments and sources from which the expenditure may be financed is under the consideration of the Corporation and will be submitted to the Government of India at an early date. In view of the condition of the money market, it is necessary that the loan should be floated as soon as possible and I therefore request that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained to these proposals by wire."

In a letter to the Standing Committee the Commissioner had stated that he had received Government sanction to the loan, the period of the loan being 30 years and the rate of interest 6 per cent. He proposed to invite tenders for the loan rather than issue at a fixed rate, as it was the usual practice in regard to Municipal loans in the past.

LOAN OF 160 LAKHS.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that sanction be given to the raising of a loan of 160 lakhs and that the Commissioner's letter be recorded. He said that the Corporation would remember that while sanctioning the Loan Works Budget estimates for 1924-25 they approved of loans aggregating Rs. 7¼ crores being raised during the years of 1923 and 1924 for carrying out certain capital works in the two years. Out of these Rs. 315 lakhs had already been obtained from Government during 1923-24 and a sum of Rs. 410 lakhs still remained to be borrowed for expenditure during 1924-25. The Corporation had asked the Government for permission to borrow Rs. 410 lakhs during 1924-25 and they requested that Government should advance Rs. 2 crores and that they would allow the balance of Rs. 210 lakhs to be raised in the open market. Government had issued a resolution granting the Corporation's request and had agreed to advance Rs. 2 crores to the Corporation, and fixed 15th to 30th September as the period during which the Corporation's loan was to be raised. The Commissioner's proposal was to raise only Rs. 160 lakhs as per terms contained in his letter, and the Standing Committee had already sanctioned the loan. This sum of Rs. 160 lakhs was for the Tansa Completion Works which would admit of an increased supply being given to the public at an early date, and there was every prospect of the scheme being completed by June 1925. He then read out a quotation from the resolution of the Government: "I am further to say that this (Bombay) Government have during the past year made an exhaustive enquiry into the subject of the committments of the Corporation in respect of loan works and of its capacity to meet the charges of capital. The very extensive addition to the water supply of the city is a project which is nearing completion, has added seriously to the debt of the Corporation, but as the Government of India are aware, the whole development not only of the city but of the suburbs of Bombay depends upon the successful and early execution of the water scheme. There is however no doubt that the water rates can meet the loan charges of the capital borrowed for this purpose."

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconded.

DR VIEGAS' OBJECTION

Dr. A. Viegas moved a rider that the proposals be sanctioned and that the permission of the Government be secured for the publication of the resolution of Government in the minutes of the Corporation. He said they had no estimates, no plans and no revised estimates and unless the Commissioner supplied them with all those particulars they could not give their sanction to the loan.

Mr. Byramji refused to accept the rider.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded the amendment of Dr. Viegas.

The Commissioner said he was going to write to the Under-Secretary to Government asking for Government's sanction to

(Continued in column 5.)

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Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1924.

A NATION'S CHOICE.

The choice of Mahatma Gandhi for the Presidentship of the Belgaum Congress has never been in doubt despite the Mahatma's reluctance to accept the office at a time when conditions of drift and disunion have immeasurably weakened the Congress. With a spirit of self-abnegation all too rare in the game of petty antagonisms which we call politics, he refused to preside for the purpose of division but agreed to accept the responsibility of serving the people if his service was of any use. After the Ahmedabad meeting he had suggested the names of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Ansari for the presidentship since he considered them more capable of resolving the political divergencies in the Congress and the intercommunal differences in the country than himself. But the Indian nation, if it has not the adequate moral strength to act on the precepts of the Mahatma without a training in discipline and without unity, is not so devoid of the common elements of gratitude or so lacking in political foresight as to choose anyone else for the supreme honour that it can confer so long as the greatest of its leaders is there. After the launching of the Non-co-operation movement, the Mahatma was the power behind the throne, the *de facto* president of the Congress till his incarceration. At Belgaum for the first time he will become in name also what, for two years he was in fact, the pilot at the helm steering the national bark out of the rocks and shallows that to-day surround it. But though the office is the same, the situation is different and the nature of the work to be accomplished is of another kind. Because the Mahatma perceived this, he has hesitated to accede to the national demand. I am frankly a partisan, he once remarked, for my own programme and the Congress must select another if it wants to have its differences composed.

Would Mahatma Gandhi give to a party what was meant for the country, nay mankind? The notion was preposterous as he himself realised soon. His true place is above all parties and communities and his proper function is to harmonise the political factions that are neutralising one another and helping to perpetuate the system which all of them aim at altering. More serious still, the ugly spectre of communalism is again raising its head and if the leaders of the nation are not careful in time, the problem of Indian freedom will be immensely complicated through creating communal Ulsters all around and making self-determination a contradiction in terms. "I see no way of removing the Hindu-Muslim tension which is becoming daily tenser, save by all parties coming together on the Congress platform", Mahatma Gandhi says in the last issue of "Young India", "and devising the best method of solving a problem which seems to defy solution and to dash to pieces all the fond hopes we had of securing a national freedom broad-based on mutual trust and mutual help." When the Mahatma warns the nation in such solemn and grave terms, it is sheer light-heartedness, if not worse, to minimise the adverse effects of intercommunal discord on national evolution or attribute their genesis to the policy of this party or that. It is a problem common to all parties transcending all minor political issues and it is because the nation has such implicit trust in the apostle of unity that it looks with hope and confidence to his holding the reins of power at Belgaum. For, let there be no mistake about it. The problem of inter-communal harmony is the fundamental problem before the country to-day and on its proper solution depends the realisation of the goal of Swaraj. While we are still thinking in terms of castes and communities, the common enemy is benefiting and strengthening his hold. But the malady is deeper than the mere squabbles about seats and jobs would indicate: it is a subtle condition of mind, the weakening of the national spirit, the gradual degeneration of the ideals of amity by petty jealousies and suspicions, petty hatreds and misunderstandings. At Gulbarga, or Delhi or Lucknow, the same forces seem to operate and the tale is repeated with a sickening reiteration. But as the prestige of leaders has a powerful influence on the motives and actions of common men, the choice of Mahatma Gandhi at this crisis in India's communal development is beyond doubt a very happy one—apart from the fact that the nation only honours itself by making this choice. By his toleration and broad-mindedness and charity, but, above all, by his power of love he, of all leaders, is the one who can promote mutual trust and understanding between the various communities of India.

There is another contribution not less vital which national life lacks most and needs most and which Mahatma Gandhi is eminently fitted to give it—the quality of a lofty moral fervour. By this we do not simply mean his insistence on non-violence or patient suffering—though even the political value of these moral principles cannot be lost sight of in national struggle such as ours. Between the "constitutional" jargon of praying and petitioning and the bomb and pistol of the anarchist, there seemed no other means for Indian emancipation. The invention of a technique of *Satyagraha* points the way out of this unhappy dilemma. But *Satyagraha*, as the Mahatma has recently pointed out, has not only a militant aspect; it has constructive and pacific phase as well and it is into this channel that the energies of the Congress will, for a time at least, have to be directed. Mahatma Gandhi's new proposals, it is evident, enable all political parties to work unitedly for what he has termed "internal development" while he would leave the work of formulating a scheme of Swaraj as an activity outside the Congress. In this, we hold, the Mahatma's intuition is sound. Our main difficulty to-day is not that of framing our demands but that of compelling the bureaucracy to accede to them. In 1921, the nation was able to make Lord Reading offer a Round Table Conference not by setting up committees to consider details of departmental reorganisation but by the irresistible strength of popular will. The latest visit of the Conventionist leaders to England has been an eye-opener to them; for they have discovered that a scheme to be accepted must have the ultimate sanction of public opinion behind it. The Swarajist leaders have also never underrated the importance of work in the country which alone gives an effective backing to the national demands. All sections of opinion, therefore, whether No-changers or Pro-changers, Liberals or Conventionists, are united in devising some method by which moral pressure can be brought on the bureaucracy to bend it to the national will. What Mahatma Gandhi modestly calls a scheme for internal development is a necessary preliminary and a preparation for that end which all parties have in view. And there is no leader more worthy to lead the nation on that path and achieve homogeinity in the Congress for the purpose than the one to whom the gift has been now humbly offered.

A MUNIFICENT DONATION.

We congratulate Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta of Benares on his munificent donation of ten lakhs of rupees for the advancement of national education. It is well-known that he has been for some years past liberally helping the Benaras Hindu University and the Kashi Vidyapith. He has, therefore, done well, indeed, to hand over to very competent trustees property worth ten lakhs for the permanent endowment of national education. We wish we could also congratulate him on the terms of his donation. He desires all education to be imparted in Hindi. That is right indeed. But why could he not have left some room for the Urdu script? He has also shown scant respect for the judgment of the trustees in stipulating that no aid should be received from even a Swaraj Government and no inspection should be allowed on any terms whatever. But whatever the propriety of the terms, Babu Shiva Prasad will earn the gratitude of generations yet unborn and will rank with Sir Rash Behari Ghosh and Sir Tarakanath Palit as one of the greatests patrons of education in India.

Notes of the Day.

Finance and the Lee Report.

Voltaire has said somewhere that "the art of government is to make two-thirds of a nation pay all it possibly can pay for the benefit of the other third." In India the truth of this admirable epigram is all the more vividly realised because the part that is to be benefited is, as Sir Alexander Muddiman humbly reminded the Assembly, less than even one-third while its extraction is almost wholly alien. But Sir Basil Blackett's pliable mood and his willing readiness to find money from some source or another for this part hardly constitute a justification for the virtual plunder of the Indian tax-payer's money such as the Lee proposals involve. It is when there is a question of financing schemes of social reform and amelioration that the obduracy of the Finance Minister becomes an obstacle in the path of national development. Far from commending the Finance Minister, therefore, by quoting the example of his excellent "frame of mind", the Home Member unwittingly condemned the anti-national character of India's fiscal policy. Take an example. Last March, during the discussion on the demands for grants, Sir N. Sarma was severely criticised for the halting pace of Indianisation in the departments under his control and for the slow rate of education in the country. What was his reply? Whether in dealing with agricultural service, or engineering, forestry or mining or veterinary service he pleaded that there was a dearth of trained Indians because of lack of facilities which, at bottom, were due to want of funds. Or in the case of primary education, he said "it is not lack of enthusiasm, it is not lack of conviction, but lack of money that stands in the way" of advance and he spoke almost in apologetic terms about the Inchcape cuts in education. "We have been obliged to reduce, temporarily, I hope, educational facilities", he remarked and hoped that *"we shall, you and I, equally look forward to a day when Sir Basil Blackett will be able to comply with our wishes."* (Our italics.).

The New Poor.

Sir Basil, to be sure, has suddenly become very accommodating in supplying funds, but only for the enhancement of the starvation wages of the New Poor. Nor was another colleague of his, Sir M. Shafi, less emphatic. The Government, he said, had not been able to introduce free and compulsory education not because they did not realise the advantages or the necessity of it "but *because the financial position has been such as to make it impossible for them to take the steps.*" (Our italics.). Not all steps however, for there is no hesitancy in taking steps to deprive the Indian tax-payer of a crore of rupees—what the effect of such a rise on the pay of the military services will be only Heaven and the War Office know—to benefit an alien and popularly irresponsible bureaucracy. By what financial magic Sir Basil Blackett agreed to produce the rabbits of funds out of the proverbially empty hat of the Finance Department we cannot possibly guess. But we are vouchsafed the glad news by Sir Alexander Muddiman that if the recommendations of the Commission are brought into effect, Lord Lee giving up his permanent job of making speeches in the House of Lords will act as a recruiting-agent in a tremendous campaign that will follow in the universities and London asking the youth of England to go and perform the selfless, if slightly over-paid, work of civilising India. Say what cynical scoffers may, the bold attitude and verdict of the Assembly have unnerved even some confident folk in England. The "Times", for once abandoning the pontifical tone and familiar cocksureness with which it hides its ignorance, is frankly uncomfortable about the new situation thus created. Similarly, the "Westminster Gazetete," which according to British notions is a "Liberal" organ, recognises that the difficulties have been increased by the rejection of Lee Report and deprecates the exercise of emergency powers by the Government—partly, it seems, because it would weaken the operation of the reformed constitution and partly because it would encourage irresponsibility on the part of the members of the Assembly. Vain hopes. The reformed constitution has ceased to operate in two provinces and in the Central Government it has not ceased to function because ample provisions have been made to safeguard and perpetuate the irresponsible character of the Executive. Col. Crawford was not far from wrong when he characterised the Assembly as "uncivilised."—its constitution certainly is, though the refinement and culture of many of its members will put to shame any "civilised" legislature of the West.

South India Flood Relief.

We publish elsewhere Mr. G. K. Devadhar's appeal for funds to relieve the flood-stricken people in Southern India. Mr. Devadhar's letter and the telegram from Mr. Popley speak for themselves. Information available so far, Mr. Devadhar says, shows that over 50,000 houses in Malabar, 6,000 in Tanjore and 2,000 in Trichinopoly have been washed away rendering more than 3,00,000 of people homeless and destitute. These figures give but an inadequate idea of the havoc caused by the floods in the absence of full particulars of the exact nature and extent of the devastation in the interior of the districts affected. The damage done to property must be greater than what is estimated at present. The amounts collected and sent so far by the South India Flood Relief Central Fund and other organisations is obviously too inadequate to afford the relief that is necessary. We trust the public outside the flood areas, especially the public in this City and the Presidency, will realise the duty they owe to the distressed people in the South by prompt and generous response to the appeal for funds.

Mr. Pestanji Marker's Benefaction.

The Parsi community will be pleased to learn that as the first fruits of his visit to Persia, Mr. Pestanji Marker, already known as the founder of the first Parsi Orphanage of Yezd, has further endowed that backward town with Rs. 10,000 for educational purposes. In commending his large-heartedness we may invite the attention of the philanthropist to a suggestion of his co-religionist, Mr. G. K. Nariman. Mr. Marker's community is known in India, which is its home, and also abroad, not so much for its charity as for its cosmopolitan generosity. To us who wholeheartedly support any movement which aims at a united Orient, the endeavours of the Parsis, who actively sympathise with Persia's efforts to attain her rightful place in the comity of nations and develop her internal resources, the good deed of Mr. Marker is most welcome. And when we venture to recommend to Parsi friends of Persia like him to extend towards the latter country the same catholic outlook as they have taken in respect of India, we by no means wish to detract from the value of the said charity which we trust will find numerous emulators. Nonetheless, men with a vision in Persia agree with Mr. Nariman, that the disinterestedness of Parsi benefactors will be better appreciated in the old country if the Persians are enabled to realise the unquestioned fact that at the back of every Parsi mind expressing its benevolence in a concrete shape for Zoroastrians in Persia, there is always a concurrent desire for the uplift of the whole country. If Persia needs more schools she still more wants non-sectarian seminaries. In this connection we warmly congratulate the Zoroastrian authorities both in Yezd and Kerman who admit non-Parsi scholars to their day schools. It is Mr. Nariman's conviction, and Indian Muslims will be inclined to agree with him, that by extending the scope of their benefactions beyond the limits of race and faith and physical boundaries of geography, the Parsis have a role to play in the regeneration of Persia out of all proportion to their population of twelve thousand all told.

Anti-Vivisection.

"The Abolitionist" has been carrying on a brave fight on behalf of dumb animals for a long time, and the current number contains a striking article by that veteran fighter, Dr. Walter Hadwen. Dr. Hadwen draws particular attention to some of the articles of faith enunciated before the Canadian Medical men at Ottawa, by the representatives of the British Medical Association. One of the representatives emphasised "the need of the profession seeing to it that, in any Government legislation, doctors did not come under lay authority," and "the need of fighting anti-vivisection." One may sympathise with the desire of research-workers who want to experiment on animals to be outside the ordinary law, or rather for special treatment, but as to the need of fighting anti-vivisection, the fact cannot be ignored that influential opinion is increasingly against vivisection. Dr. Hadwen, who is an eminent doctor himself, scoffs at the many 'fads' which are from time to time served up for public consumption, as he thinks that no one is the better for them except some people who get rich quickly enough. He is no believed in serums and anti-toxins, and not even in that latest treatment for diabetes, Insulin, silences him into submission.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

A CRITIQUE OF ITS REPORT

(BY AN INDIAN MERCHANT)

II*

This being our point of view it follows that we are utterly opposed to the views given expression to by Sir Arthur Froom in his minute of dissent. It is full of incorrect conclusions based upon incorrect data. His statement in connection with the manning of steamers that "Indian crews have already proved themselves and it remains for Indian Officers and Engineers to do likewise" is particularly objectionable. This taunt adds insult to injury. We agree with Sir Arthur Froom that Indian crews have already proved themselves, but what has been their reward? Generations of them have served the foreign Companies on the coast without having even been given any opportunities of improving their status in life. As regards Indian Officers and Engineers the gibe comes with ill grace from persons connected with institutions that have not held out any hopes to, may positively discouraged, young Indians enterprising enough to work as apprentices in the Deck and Engine on board their steamers. If therefore there are no Indian Officers to-day it is due to the fact that the all powerful British Interests have prevented Indians from taking to sea as a career.

Interested Opposition.

The reasoning employed in the next paragraph of the Minute of dissent is equally questionable. The writer states "The bolstering up of a mercantile marine by artificial means is unsound. There should be complete freedom on the sea, any restriction in the coastal trade of Indian in the shape of reservation for Indian owned ships or by any other means would surely result in an inefficient service accompanied as a corollary with high freights due to a lack of incentive occasioned by the absence of any fear of competition".

Every word of this statement needs to be challenged. There is really no reason to suppose that state aid to shipping means its bolstering up. History of all Maritime countries of the world including Great Britain shows that state aid has played a very important part in the development of a great mercantile marine. The talk about the freedom of the seas is ironical. For Sir Arthur freedom means ability to keep intact the vested interests of the existing companies, by crushing out of existence any new line venturing in the established trade. The evils feared to follow from the adoption by India of a policy of coastal reservatin would demand serious consideration if they were not illusory. Almost all the maritime countries have adopted the policy of reservation without having been faced with the anticipated disasters. Even in England where Sir Arthur Froom will acknowledge the coastal services are regular and efficient, 98 per cent of the coastal shipping is in the hands of British Companies, which do not charge high freights because there is sufficient competition amongst them even in the absence of outside competition. It is alleged that absence of any fear of competition leads to the lack of incentive. If this were really true we would to-day see running along the coast of India miserable looking vessels providing irregular services and run under incapable management instead of the present service run by the established interests who with the one view of being free from any dread of competition always take very drastic steps to ruin any Indian Company trying to secure even a partial share of the coastal trade in India.

English Navigation Laws.

The reference to the Navigation Laws also requires correction. The Navigation Laws were the result of the active measures taken by Cromwell to improve English shipping. In view of the fact that much ignorance prevails even among people that ought to know better with regard to the bearing of the Navigation Laws upon the development of the English Merchant Marine, it is desirable to give a short summary of the legislative measures that go under the name of Navigation Laws. The first Navigation Act passed in 1646 enacted that no manufacture or produce of the American Plantations such as Virginia, Burmudas, Barbadoes and others were to be carried to foreign ports except in British ships. It is a matter of history that this Act was directly aimed at Holland which had become a leading Sea Power during the first decades of the seventeenth century. It will be seen that this measure intended that only English Plantations in America should be utilised for developing English Shipping. Success of the measure, however, lead to further enactments. As Prof. Kirkaldy in his "British Shipping" says: "English shipowners finding that this piece of legislation gave them increased and more remunerative employment for their ships, began to thirst for a little more restriction." As a result a further Act prohibited foreign ships from trading with the English Plantations in America unless they were furnished with licenses. Shortly afterwards this Act was followed by the Great Navigation Act of 1651, which roundly declared that no goods grown, produced or manufactured in Asia, Africa or America were to be imported into England, Ireland or the English Plantations except in British Built Ships, owned by British subjects, and of which the Captain and not less than 75 per cent of the crew were British subjects. The direct result of this legislation was strained relations between England and Holland followed by two wars at the end of which London took the place of Amsterdam as the trade centre of the

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous article in the series appeared in our issue of 12th instant.

MRS. BESANT AGREES TO SPIN.

FOR UNITY'S SAKE.

MAHATMA'S PROPOSALS ACCEPTED.

CONDITIONS OF RE-ENTERING THE CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 15.

Dr. Annie Besant has sent the following to Mr. Gandhi for publication in "Young India":—

Mr. Gandhi has spoken out quite plainly in "Young India" as to the lined on which he desires to shape a united Congress. I am, therefore, free to state my side of the case and the decision to which I have come in which my closest followers agree. Mr. Gandhi says that in his opinion "The Congress constitution has spoken down. We have no electorate worth the name. We are therefore a self-appointed electorate and self-appointed representatives." The aspect of satyagraha presented to the public had been that of Civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation. Over this, quarrels had arisen. There must be something on which we could all unite and for the prosecution of which we could all meet under the same roof. The spinning wheel, unity between the different communities, and the removal by the Hindus of untouchability were the items on which perhaps all could unite. Mr. Gandhi suggested, when I met him in Bombay, that the Congress should for a year, suspend from its programme the Constitution which had broken down since it had not been carried out, Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience, these being the things that divided us. I accept the three things he suggested on which we could unite. Apart from these, we should be free to follow out our own lines of political activity, but the Congress should be responsible only for the items he mentioned, these being obligatory on all the Congressmen. To the unity between communities and the removal of untouchability I agreed at once. In fact at the very beginning of the conversation. I had to work with him on these and also on temperance excluding picketing which always led to violence, sooner or later.

NEED OF REVIVING VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

Then remained the spinning wheel as a village industry including the handloom. I agreed with this, and had long used materials thus produced. As I said in 1913, village industries are absolutely necessary owing to the considerable amount of time left unoccupied, if agriculture alone is followed. I have long urged that the disappearance of village industries and of village self-Government and communal holding of the village land were the chief causes of the terrible poverty of the masses and that the restoration of these was essential not only to prosperity but to Swaraj. But Mr. Gandhi desired more than this theoretical agreement. He wanted the Congressmen to spin half an hour a day, whatever his work and profession. His reasons, put briefly, were there was a large number of handlooms lying idle for want of yarn, the villagers he had lived among them were hopeless of any real improvement in their condition, and he wanted those who had no need to spin to set them an example, for it would give them hope of a practical sympathy and also they would follow the example while they were too hopeless to follow a precept. No one was too busy to give half an hour a day to help the redemption of the peasantry by working with them. I remarked that I travelled much and could not carry a charkha about with me. He retorted triumphantly that a charkha was unnecessary and produced his son to show that it only needed a twirligig(?) less than a foot long the use of which could be mastered in ten or fifteen minutes. The reasons seemed to me to be cogent and, above all, there was a question of a united Congress. Obviously there was no principle against spinning for half an hour a day. If only this stood between the Congress and myself I would gladly agree to do my bit. There being nothing that I would not do to secure a united Congress except a thing which I believe to be wrong.

MRS. BESANT'S CONDITION OF JOINING CONGRESS.

It is of course to be definitely understood that every one is to be free to follow the particular road to Swaraj that he believes to be the best that is to take; myself continue to work as President of the National Home Rule League and as General Secretary of the National Conference and Convention, for I am pledged to work for Swaraj (Dominion Home Rule) by obtaining a constitution, establishing it as soon as possible by constitutional means and made by Indians, also containing a clause giving power to amend it. I mentioned this to Mr. Gandhi and he said that he would like to take part in the discussion of such a constitution and would be bound by the vote of the majority I asked him if I was right in thinking that he had said that in the political field he meant by 'Swaraj' parliamentary self-Government and he said "Yes." I am prepared to endorse the three proposals of Mr. Gandhi as the Congress programme, and I will rejoin the Congress when those in authority also accept them on behalf of the Con-Congress or, if there be no power to do this then, if the All-India Congress Committee will promise to put before the Belgaum Congress as early as possible a resolution accepting them so that I may be able, if I can reach Belgaum in time, to be present before the end of the Congress. It would be useless for me to go if the Congress should reject Mr. Gandhi's proposals the only condition on which I would re-enter it, would it be possible for each of the organised bodies which are working for Swaraj to elect, say, twenty persons, from their officers and members, to meet in a Preliminary Conference at a central place like Allahabad, about third week in November, under the presidency of a man not belonging to any Party, to discuss and, if possible, agree on a draft outlining the form of Swaraj as they envisage it, and to submit this draft to the several bodies which elected them for discussion and amendment? There is the All-India Congress Committee, the Liberal Federation, the National Convention (including the Council the Home Rule League) the Swaraj Party, the Muslim League and the Independent Party. The delegates of each of these organisations might usefully bring with them rough drafts as the basis for discussion and any suitable materials they might have in January or in early February. The delegates should meet again with the resolution of the bodies they represent. Several meet in the Christmas week. Each should draw up the final draft Bill to be thrown into proper parliamentary from by competent draughtsmen. I hope to submit this plan to the members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly in Simla and take their advice."

LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

DIFFICULTY ABOUT COMPULSORY SPINNING.

DISCUSSIONS IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

As I put this on wire a joint Conference between leaders of political parties in the Assembly and Dr. Besant is proceeding quietly, in a small room in the Assembly Chamber. Dr. Besant paved the way for this meeting by previous consultation with about a dozen prominent members, with whom she talked separately. Her plea found response, and almost all of them appeared to share anxiety to sit at a round table and draft a common scheme for the attainment of Swaraj. Among those whom Dr. Besant saw, were Pandit Motilal, leader, Swaraj Party, Mr. Jinnah, leader, Independent Party, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Chief Whip, Swaraj Party, Mr. V. J. Patel, Deputy Leader, and Mr. Rangachariar. She also met other prominent members this evening. The meeting is therefore the result of the feeling that there is a consensus of opinion among them regarding the broad outlines of the Indian demands. But, to-day's meeting is convened merely to feel together each other's pulse as a preliminary to further discussion on a formal basis. The meeting will prove very useful, inasmuch as it will be an index to the general feeling which may be expected to exist in political circles in India. Mahatma Gandhi's articles in "Young India" has caused a good deal of private discussion, but no one is anxious to publicly commit himself either way about it, and there is a strong reason for this view. Mahatma has thrown a bombshell, and has said almost the final word on the subject. Leaders here are anxious to retain his leadership, but a difficulty arises about compulsory spinning. They perhaps feel that a way out may be that while the qualification for membership be the specified quantity of yarn spinning should not be enforced. Thus those who can spin should, but those who cannot should merely buy it from spinners, and send in their quota. The result of this device will be that spinning would be encouraged. However this question would have to be discussed with the Mahatma himself further. It is felt that to divest the Congress of all political activities for a year would be unwise. They realise that to make an effective boycott of foreign cloth, Mahatma Gandhi's programme might be adopted, but the Congress platform affords a real ground to come to an agreement on the most vital questions like the settlement of Hindu-Muslim differences, and the drawing up of a scheme of Swaraj. Of one thing Dr. Besant appears convinced after her recent trip to England, that no Deputation speaking on behalf of a single political party can command that respect which would be accorded to the unanimous Indian demand. Moreover the question that was insistently asked in England from the Indian deputationists was "What is it that India wants?" and the mere statement that India wanted Dominion Self-Government with certain reservations in respect of the Central Government did not satisfy the enquiries. They wanted to have from the Indians a scheme. They want Parliament to enact such a scheme as would be in accordance with the genius of the Indian people and meet with their aspirations. Convinced of necessity for such a scheme, Mrs. Besant lost no opportunity after her return to India in meeting Mahatma Gandhi and starting negotiations with him and Swarajists. I understand that Mahatma Gandhi's article gives away practically all proposals, he had made to Pandit Motilal on the one hand and Mrs. Besant on the other. It only remains now for them to reply to the Mahatma's offer.

A meeting of the Swaraj Party Executive will be held soon to consider the Mahatma's position, and Mr. C. R. Das is expected to come up to Simla, if he is not held up by other business. The Swaraj Party Executive can still hold a meeting as five members of the Executive necessary for forming a quorum are already in Simla. The result of these negotiations is awaited with interest, but all factors so far point to no great obstacle in the way of unity, and it is hoped that the election of Mahatma Gandhi as President of the Belgaum Congress and with the settlement of the outstanding differences, Mahatma Gandhi may be able to preside over a united Congress.

WAR IN CHINA

STERN SITUATION AT FRONT

MILITARY CONFERENCE IN PEKING

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Peking.—A most important conference is being held here to-morrow between President Tsao Kun, Wupeifu, the Civil Governor of Chihli, Wangchenping; Fengyuhsiang, the War Minister and other prominent military men. Recruiting, transportation and other military preparations are impressing the populace with the idea that there is a stern situation at the front which reports from the north confirm.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE

DR. STRESSEMANN'S DISCLAIMER

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Berlin.—Dr. Stressemann denies that he is responsible for the statement as regards Germany's condition of entering the League of Nations—that she will not be able to enter it until the question of war guilt is settled. He declares that he has been misquoted. His view is that Germany's entry must not be made conditional on the recognition of the alleged responsibility for the war. Government holds same views in this respect as its predecessors.—Reuter.

TRANSPORT WORKERS STRIKE TO CONTINUE

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A mass meeting of the Transport Workers at ring in Blackfriars having considered the Report of the Court of Enquiry on the Covent Garden strike has decided to continue the strike.—Reuter.

LARGE RAILWAY BUFFERS.

E. I. RLY'S ORDER WITH A SHEFFIELD FIRM.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The East Indian Railway Company has placed an order for 6500 large railway buffers with a Sheffield firm.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO

A MADRID REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Paris.—A message from Madrid says that the situation in the western zone in Morocco shows improvement. The road between Couta and Tetuan has been cleared of rebels. The Military Directory does not intend to abandon Spain's rights in Morocco, but it proposes merely to reduce the number of positions held.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

PUNJAB NOMINATES M. ZAFAR ALI KHAN AS PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Khilafat Committee held last night, the election of the President for the All-India Khilafat Conference to be held at Belgaum was considered and Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was unanimously elected to be the President of the Conference. It will be remembered that Maulana Zafar Ali was sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment and is still in jail but will be released in November next. During the last session of the Punjab Legislative Council a resolution was passed for his release.

DR. KITCHLEW'S RESIGNATION.

It is understood that owing to some difference and party feeling Dr. Kitchlew, President of the Khilafat Committee, tendered his resignation but it was not accepted.

ELECTIONS TO LOCAL BOARDS.

AHMEDABAD SWARAJISTS TO CONTEST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has decided to accept the management of 44 National Primary schools which were opened when the Municipality was superseded for adopting Non-Co-operation in education. The local branch of the Swaraj Party has decided to contest the forthcoming elections to the District and Taluk Local Boards in order to carry out the programme of the party especially the encouragement of Swadeshi and boycott of British goods.

CHAOGANGFU CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 15

Shanghai.—General Lu, Military Governor of Chekiang reports that a telegram from Mukden states that General Changtsolin's forces have captured Chaogangfu in Chihli.—Reuter.

LEE DEBATE IN COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL CLAPTRAP.

SIR M. SHAFI'S SPONSORING OF SERVICE MEN.

AMENDMENTS OF SIR D. SARBADHIKARI AND MR. KARANDIKAR LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The Council of State never disappoints Government, and the country government know that the Revising Chamber will always come to their rescue whenever the Legislative Assembly passes an adverse verdict on it, and the country knows that it can never represent, and what is more important, carry the popular views. When therefore the Lee Report came up for discussion in the Council of State, every one knew that the House of Elder statesmen will pass their benediction on it. Only a few non-officials were crying hoarse in vain. Looking at the attendance, it was clear that Government had a happy time of it, for there was not there Right Hon. Sastri (who had gone to Poona under strict medical advice), nor was there Mr. Sethna who although he cannot get the decision of the Council changed can at least make a good contribution to the dabate both in substance and eloquence. Mr. Raza Ali too has not thought it fit to attend the Council session at all, and there were several other notable absentees. The non-official Indian element is about 38 out of nearly 60 members, and any decision carried in this House as a counterblast to the Assembly's verdict will be made much of by Government and in the Anglo-Indian press. From this point of view therefore it was incumbent on every non-official member to have been in his seat and represented the popular view, but that was not to be, for I could hardly count more than 25 Indians and of them the majority were persons who invariably side Government. The Debate lasted the whole of to-day, and it will be resumed and concluded to-morrow, but from the speeches delivered on official and non-official sides it was clear that the members of the Council of State had not spent their time in vain, while they were sitting for three days in the galleries of the Legislative Assembly taking cue from the discussions in that House for to-day. The performances of non-officials and officials were but a repetition, in a very mild form, of these of their colleagues in the lower House. Mr. Karandikar did not like that such important discussion should first take place in the Assembly and then in the Council of State. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari who was a member of the first Assembly and now one of the leading non-officials in the Council of State also felt likewise. But at the same time, he would not allow the Upper House to make any lofty assumptions of the revising Chamber, as Sir Arthur Froom would. Before the proceedings commenced very interesting scenes were noticed. Sir William Birdwood was keening Mr. Karandikar engaged, and Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy was having conversations with the Finance Secretary and the Home Secretary. It was evident from these confabulations that the discussion would be a tame affair and so it proved to be. Mr. Crerar started the debate with a speech lasting more than half an hour, but it was nothing but a paraphrasis of Sir Alexander Muddiman's speech in the Legislative Assembly. After giving what he himself described a plain and unvarnished tale of the woes of Servicemen and their hopes as enshrined in the pages of the Lee Report he indulged in a bit of rhetoric, and appealed to reason, the sense of justice and statemanship of the Council. He knew that such an appeal was not necessary to a Council constituted as it is, and attended as it was to-day, but it was his duty as a matter of practice. This appeal to reason found an echo in Mr. Chiranjit Singh who is fast becoming a Government man. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari moved for postponement of action on the Lee Report till the Reforms Enquiry Committee had its report and its report had been taken action upon. He contended like some of his friends in the lower House that the Service and constitution are inseparable, and must be tackled together and he begged the Government of India to represent to the Secretary of State that all action be suspended till the Muddiman Committee has shown the lines of constitutional advance.

MR. KARANDIKAR'S DISAPPOINTMENT

Mr. Karandikar made no secret of his disappointment at the personnel (especially the Indian personnel) of the Commission and he concluded his speech with words "wait, wait, wait" but Sir Mahomed Shafi would not wait. He had come prepared to tell the House what wonders the Lee Commission (a fully representative body) had done for the cause of self-Government for India. On there were the Indianisation proposals, on there was the provincialisation scheme just on the same lines as the members of the Legislature and Indian politicians had been demanding these years. He was therefore perturbed to find Mr. Karandikar asking Government to wait and if they waited on both the Provincialisation and Indianisation schemes would be lost. What a terrible calamity to the country for whose constitutional advance he has worked day and night in the Executive Council of Government, and who knows what he did. The Official Secrets Act is there, but he unveiled the Secrecy himself by saying that when the facts would become known to the world they would begin to wonder what all he had done for India's constitutional advance. So no one should consider him any enemy to the progress of India if he opposed the delaying tactics of Sir Devaprasad and if the Council expressed no opinion on the recommendations of the report at this stage, oh the case of India would go in default and so and so forth, cried the Law Member, conveniently forgetting the basic objections of the country to the appointment of a Commission in the teeth of opposition to the personnel of the Commission, and the curious piece of compromise by which the future of India had been mortgaged and lastly to the perpetuation of the system of recruitment and control for the reserved departments (the departments that really matter). The performance of Sir Mahomed Shafi was not befitting his position and it is a pity that India's case suffers more by over enthusiasm than by default, and if only the Law Member (the leader of the Indian House of Lords) had cared to go through the main objections of non-officials in the Assembly to the acceptance of the report he would have found enough material to show that the attitude which he had chosen to take in the Council of State, to-day, was absolutely indefensible and when an Indian of the standing and position of Sir Mahomed Shafi grew so very enthusiastic, and when he castigated his Indian non-official friends for attempting to postpone action on the report, the path of anti-Indians was easy. Sir Arthur Froom and Sir William Birdwood had absolutely no difficulty in endorsing the views of the leader of the House. The former considered the British element in the Services as the backbone thereof, and the latter called it the cementer of all diverse races inhabiting India, and the upholder of law and order, where there were misrule, rapine and bloodshed, and if these British officers were removed from this Ma-Bap Government, which people liked, then indeed there would be a betrayal of the masses. In the face of such strong reactionary forces, which were joined in by Umar Hayat's and Dadabhoys, no other course was left for the authors of the dilatory motions, except not to press for a division, and let them be lost.

To-morrow comes the final day when that Council of State will, true to its traditions, reject all the other minor amendments and carry the resolution of Government amidst applause.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The Lee Report came up for consideration in the Council of State to-day, when the attendance was comparatively large and the galleries were crowded. Colonel Coldstream, Deputy Commissioner, Simla, was sworn in

Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Jaffer and Sir Umar Hayat Khan regretted the inconvenience caused to the Government members on account of their absence on the previous day when their questions had been put down, but could not be answered.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbhadikari in this connection suggested that questions, as an ordinary rule, be answered even though the members who had given notice of them were not present unless, of course, Government found some difficulty in doing so. Sir Mahomed Shafi and the President thought that the suggestion of Sir Devaprasad would be sought to be followed.

LEE REPORT DEBATE.

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, moved the resolution on the Lee Report which was identical with the motion of Sir Alexander Muddiman discussed in the Legislative Assembly. The speech of Mr. Crerar, in moving the resolution, generally traversed the ground covered by the Home Member in the Lower House and concluded, amidst applause, with a strong plea for the adoption of the report. He referred to the honest and earnest desire which prompted the 'sober and laborious enquiry of truth' by the Lee Commission, and emphasised that the House should respect the united counsels of that Commission on the issues which were of the greatest moment and magnitude. The administrative machine in India was a complicated structure with a diversity of functions and a heavy burden of duties and responsibilities which had no precedent in history. The recommendations of the Commission affected such an administrative machine in almost all the component parts. Whatever the form of Government, an efficient administrative service was an indispensable condition of good Government. Any Government which did not hand over to its successor contented, efficient and incorruptible services would have been guilty of one of the greatest possible derelictions of duty. If the administrative services were to carry out honestly and impartially the policy of Government they should be guarded from insidious dangers of political influence. The proposals of the Lee Commission were based on two of the cardinal principles of the Reforms. If one principle was to make the Ministers of the Legislative Councils responsible in the fullest practicable degree for good Government of the "Transferred" field, the other was that the Secretary of State and Parliament must remain no less fully responsible for the "Reserved" field. Only through the Secretary of State could Parliament's responsibility be fulfilled. It could not be fulfilled

(Continued on page 8.)

FLOODS IN EASTERN RAJPUTANA

SEVERAL ALWAR STATE OFFICIALS DROWNED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Sept. 14.

Further information is now available with regard to the floods reported yesterday from Eastern Rajputana. These reports mentioned widespread inundations in the Bharatpur State. It is now reported from the neighbouring State of Alwar that several water reservoirs have burst including two important ones of Malana and Reni. The comptroller of His Highness's household Kunjar Hamid Ali, Mr. Seagar, the State mechanical engineer and two other officials were drowned in the river Rupartel while attempting to cross a submerged bridge in a motor car. The Rupartel is one of the streams which rising in the hills of Alwar State flows eastward into the Bharatpur territory.

FLOOD IN AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Sept. 13.

A great flood has come down from Rajputana and submerged several villages. Mr. Nevill, the Collector, and his staff are doing excellent work.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

10529

NO GANAPATI PROCESSION IN SHOLAPUR.

NEW MUSIC RULES CAUSE DISCONTENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 9.

The District Magistrate of Sholapur published on 2nd instant new rules in respect of playing music on public streets and open spaces, which are considered impracticable, illegal and likely to interfere with long standing religious customs of the Hindus. The publication of the said rules just about the Ganapati procession day created acute discontent and resentment among the Hindu public who met in mass meeting on Friday, under the presidentship of Mr. Abdulpurkar, M.L.C., to protest against the said rules and to resolve stopping of the public Ganapati procession on the same day. In response to this resolution, the Hindus did not move the Ganapatees in procession, although this eleventh hour decision caused sore disappointment to many. Hindu deputation headed by the Municipal President waited on the District Magistrate on Friday morning and it was reasonably urged on the District Magistrate to suspend the operation of the new rules at least on that day, as they were framed in hot haste without much thought of the unnecessary hardships and annoyance to the Public. The refusal of this simple request led to the above result.

The Agra Provincial Khilafat Committee has remitted another instalment of Rs. 1060 to the Central Khilafat Committee for the Moplah Relief Fund. So far the Committee has sent Rs. 2392.

COMMON BASIS OF POLITICAL ACTION

PRIVATE CONFERENCE OF LEADERS OF DIFFERENT PARTIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

It is understood that a private Conference will be held to-morrow evening in the Committee room of the Legislative Assembly attended by eleven representatives of the different political parties in India present in Simla to consider the question of sending out invitation to the All-India Congress Committee, the All-India Liberal Federation, the National Convention (which includes on its Council the National Home Rule League) the Swarajya Party, the Muslim League and the Independent Party of the Assembly with a view to send delegates to a proposed Round Table Conference which will probably be held in November next in some central place.

The invitation will be signed by those attending the meeting and it is hoped that at the November Conference a common basis for political action will be found for establishing the dominion status or Swaraj for India.

A PRINCELY GIFT.

TEN LACS FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION.

BABU SHIVAPRASAD GUPTA'S TRUST DEED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES SHIVALA, Sept. 15.

Recently there has been quitely registered a remarkable document by Rai Saheb (?) Shivaprasad Gupta transferring property worth ten lakhs of rupees to a board of trustees consisting of himself, Rai Bahadur Mukundlal Krishnakumar, Pandits, Ramakant Malaviya, Hirdayanath Kunzru, Jawahirlal Nehru, Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, and Mr. Narandradeva Shek Prakash. This has been done in memory of the donor's deceased younger brother and the trust will be called after him, Hazprasad Shiksha Nidhi.

FEATURES OF THE TRUST.

The chief features of the trust deed are that the trustees shall use all the proceeds of the property, viz., five thousand per month at present for the purposes of literary and technical education by helping institutions already existing or such as may be hitherto established provided that such institutions carry on all education through Hindi on Davangari script. It is also a condition that such institutions must not take any assistance from Government whether Swaraj or otherwise, or submit to inspection by them.

A proviso adds that when Swaraj will have been established the Swaraj Government can recognise its institutions without any conditions whatsoever if it so chooses. At present the whole of the proceeds of the trust funds are to be given to the Kashi Vidyapith.

(Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta of Benares is a leading and very influential zemindar of U. P. Always an ardent Congressman and Nationalist he joined the N.C.O. movement at its very start and was primarily responsible for the founding of the Benares National University (Kashi Vidyapith) in 1920 which was opened by Mahatma Gandhi. He has widely travelled in foreign countries and is a great devotee of National Education and Khaddar. It will be remembered that a few months back the Government refused his application for a pasaport to Europe where he wanted to go with his wife on medical grounds.)

LEE DEBATE IN COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

through any other agency if responsible Government was to be interpreted and practised in accordance with constitutional forms and well-established lessons of political experience. The responsibility was too great to be broken at any point. It must form link to link, a single chain. The proposals of the Commission on provincialisation were in consonance with the policy of the Act and the predominant voice of the political opinion in the country. The Government of India were provisionally prepared to accept the Commission's recommendations for the constitution of a Provincial Medical Service.

INDIANISATION OF SERVICES.

Referring to Indianisation, Mr. Crerar quoted figures already mentioned by the Home Member in the Assembly and emphasised that, in every case except the Police, it was recommended that Indian recruitment should be more than half the total while in the Police the recruitment would be half and half. Mr. Crerar next pointed to the necessity of establishing a Public Service Commission with as little delay as possible. Taking a broad survey of the proposals Mr. Crerar alluded to the relief of the officers now in service and to the maintenance of the scale of recruitment. After detailing the case of the Servicemen for relief, which had been pressed upon Government several times during the last few years, the Home Secretary contended that the relief proposed was moderate and equitable. An efficient and contented Service was essential to any form of Government and an inefficient and discontended Service would prove the most costly of all.

RECRUITMENT.

Touching recruitment the speaker said that the Service was an organism of slow growth and if European recruitment was suspended in order to accelerate the process of Indianisation, then the old and valuable traditions of the Service men, so valuable to India would be destroyed. Concluding, he appealed to the reason, the sense of justice and the statesmanship of the Council of State. The recommendations of the Commission represented a serious, sincere and statesmanlike endeavour to arrive, without fear or favour, at fair and practical conclusions in the interests of the peaceful progress of the country. This question of the Services should, he urged, be approached with a large mind. He also urged that the Council should consider the recommendations in the report as an organic whole and that they must approach it in the spirit that magnanimity in politics was not seldom the truest wisdom.

The President then referred to the amendments on the agenda and said that the discussion would proceed on Mr. Crerar's motion and the two dilatory motions of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari and Mr. Karandikar.

SIR D. SARBADHIKARI'S AMENDMENT

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari moved: That it be represented to the Secretary of State that pending enquiries about the reforms and the action that may be taken thereon it is not desirable to give effect to the recommendations of the Lee Commission. He said he was anxious to rise to the level expected by Mr. Crerar in his closing remarks. This house was said to consist of representatives of powerful interests which had a large stake in the country but he (the speaker) was not one of such powerful interests but he would not allow the judgment to go in default against his people. No doubt the Finance Member speaking in the Assembly had said that the recommendations of the Commission when given effect to would not cost crores but only lakhs and he had given the share of local governments. But Bengal, said Sir Devaprasad, could not pay its share. The words "in principle" and "approximately" in the resolution did not take away the objectionable features of the Lee Report. He admitted that the case for giving relief to those already in the service should be considered. He was glad that the family budgets of servicemen had been placed before the Council. But he (speaker) wanted to know whether there was any trouble taken to enquire into the family budgets of those who had to pay one and a half crores. He criticised the differentiation suggested in the Lee Report as regards the pay and conditions of service and characterised it as dyarchy of colour. He urged that recruitment should be suspended till the Reforms Enquiry Committee had reported. For it was not known now what changes would be made in the constitution complicating the service question. If the servicemen were already discontenfed because of the Reforms of 1919 then India must know how much more would be the feeling of their discontent if the reprot of the Reforms Enquiry Committee were to be acted upon. Till that time therefore it was advisable, he said, that the recruitment in Britain should be suspended and by doing so the Government, he thought, were not likely to suffer. As for the constitution of the Public Service Commission there was nothing in the act to prevent the Secretary of State appointing one at any time.

Concluding he said that it was on mutual trust and goodwill alone that the Indian Empire could be based and Government should therefore advise the Secretary of State to wait and see what further developments were possible in the Reforms.

MR. KARANDIKAR SUPPORTS SIR D. SARBADHIKARI.

Mr. Karandikar had given notice of an amendment for the appointment of a committee of the central legislature to review the service question and report by the end of this year and that until such report was considered by the central legislature no action affecting the finances of India be taken on the Lee Report. He did not move this amendment but supported the amendment of Sir Devaprasad in the hope that if the latter's amendment was not carried then he would press his own and get it carried. (Laughter). He criticised the unsatisfactory character of the Indian personnel on the Commission and said he could not understand the mentality of the four Indians who signed the Lee Report but he asked how was it that the principle of reciprocity which had been accepted by this House in connection with the Colonials should not have been considered by the Lee Commission in their recommendations. That the members of the service who belonged to those colonies which did not grant to Indians ordinary rights of citizenship should get everything in the nature of overseas allowance and passage concessions was indeed adding insult to the injury. It had been contended that the servicemen could not manage their own homes with the pay and other allowance now given to them. If that was so the speaker asked how they were going to manage the finances of India. (Laughter.) He feared that these Europeans left their commonsense behind them when they started for India. (Laughter.) Concluding he referred to the indebtedness of the agricultarists and urged Government to "Wait, wait wait".

SIR M. SHAFI DEFENDS REPORT.

Sir Mahomed Shafi, the leader of the House made a vigorous speech in defence of the Report which he asked the House to accept in principle. He prefaced this speech by reading the speeches made by Lord Olivier and Viscount Chelmsford in the Lords debate on the Report. He pointed out that three points emerged from these speeches: (1) The policy which his Majesty's Government had decided to adopt. (2) The method which the Secretary of State himself intended to adopt in relation to his own determination upon the recommendations and (3) His Majesty's Government's intention to arrive at a speedy decision upon the recommendations of the Lee Commission. In these circumstances the Government of India had placed before the Council their provisional conclusions embodied in the resolution of Mr. Crerar in order to assist the Secretary of State to arrive at correct conclusions. But both Sir Devaprasad and Mr. Karandikar had asked the House to delay action pending action on whatever suggestions which the Reforms Enquiry Committee might make as a result of its labours. In other words they (those two non-officials) asked the Council to allow India's case to go in default. If the veil of official secrecy were to be removed the Council would know that humble service he (Sir Mahomed Shafi) had rendered to the cause of constitutional reforms in India. 11 years ago it was under his presidency that the All-India Muslim League adopted self-government as the goal of its activities. It was therefore because of his love for the constitutional advance of his country that he ventured to characterise the course suggested by Sir Devaprasad and Mr. Karandikar as calculated to retard the progress of India. Proceeding Sir Mahomed Shafi pointed out that the recommendations of the Lee Commission in respect of provincialisation and Indianisation of the services were in the direction of advance demanded by politicians in India during the last several years.

"AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIANISING SERVICES."

If all action on this recommendation must wait till the Reforms Enquiry Committee Report had been taken action upon, it would certainly not accelerate the constitutional advance but on the other hand it would retard it. A nation which was not prepared by training and by experience to run its public service in the most efficient manner for the good of the people was not fitted for constitutional advance and now that there was opportunity for Indianising the Services and provincialising them to a great deal they should not hesitate to take advantage of it. Administrative and constitutional advance must go simultaneously. The Islington Commission had reported administrative reforms which were put into effect a few years ago and then in 1919 there was constitutional advance. Now there was further administrative advance embodied in the Lee Commission Report. So both these reforms must go step by step and stage by stage. Then alone would India at the appointed time attain responsible Government. Instead of therefore adopting the course suggested by the Lee Report the non-officials were asking postponement which was certainly a retrograde course. Concluding the Law Member amidst applause made a vigorous plea for adopting the resolution of Government and rejecting Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari's amendment

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

A BURMA SUPPORT TO SIR D. SARBADHIKARI.

When the Council of State reassembled after lunch Mr. Vedamurthi (Burma) supported Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari's amendment. He maintained that instead of as Sir Mahomed Shafi stated the recommendations of the Commission being in the direction of constitutional advance they were, he affirmed, intended to delay constitutional reforms for which India had been clamouring. This view found support even in such unexpected quarters like the Bihar and Orissa Government. Mr. Vedamurthi urged that recruitment and control of the service must be transferred from Whitehall to Simla and in support of this view he quoted the view of the Finance Member and the Chief Secretary of the Burma Government. Further recruitment in Britain, he said, must stop. Otherwise there was no prospect of attaining half Indian and half European cadre in the civil service even in 20 years. In conclusion he asked the House to accept the amendment of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari.

Sir Arthur Froom considered that there was a sting behind the soft words of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, namely, that there should be delay. He was sorry that the proposals as regards provincialisation and Indianisation should be delayed. Were these proposals of the Commission retrograde? No. As Sir Mahomed Shafi had pointed out they represented a great advance. He was sorry that the Government of India had acetd in a spirit of self-abnegation in case of those I.C.S., who by their ability and hard work and lifelong devotion rose to position of executive councillors.

"AN IRONY OF CIRCUMSTANCE."

Mr. Natesan in supporting the amendment said that it was an irony of circumstance that the question of services should have arisen at a time when the Reforms Enquiry Committee had not concluded labours. If the recommendations of the Commission as regards pay, passage and other allowances had been brought forward in the shape of separate resolutions then this Council would have considered them on their merits. But they had bound up the whole in one and the Commission had even stated that the report must be taken as a whole.

Sardar Chiranjit Singh generally endorsed the views expressed by Sir Mahomed Shafi and contended that postponement of action would only be at the cost of good administration and a contented service.

Syed Muhammad Padsha Sahib also criticised the personnel of the Commission and referred to the universal disapproval of the appointment of the Commission.

A SOLDIER'S "DETACHED VIEWS."

General Sir William Birdwood hoped that his detached views as a soldier might be of some help in deciding the question in an unbiassed manner. The only point which interested him in the Lee Report was in connection with medical service. The structure of military medical organisation was plainly outside the terms of reference of the Commission and the Government of India had kept this question apart for consideration but he assured the Council that the observations of non-officials regarding the future medical organisation would receive careful consideration of Government. It had been recognised by all civilised governments that medical reserve must exist for war purposes and it was equally recognised that this reserve must come from the ranks of civil practitioners.

SIR D. SARBADHIKARI'S AMENDMENT LOST.

The amendment of Sir Devaprasad was then put and lost without a division.

MR. KARANDIKAR'S AMENDMENT

Mr. Karandikar then moved his amendment for the appointment of a joint committee to consider the question of the services and report by the end of this year on the material which the Lee Commission had collected and such material which the committee would collect He was anxious that the recommendation of this House on this question should not fall flat. There must be a full and thorough enquiry satisfying all interests concerned. He was also anxious that this enquiry must be pushed through.

Sir Mahomed Shafi on behalf of Government referred to Indian and European members on the Commission who were all representatives and leading men in their respective spheres. He asked whose fault was it that the popular view was not represented before the Lee Commission. The fault was of popular bodies. However the popular view was fully advocated by Messrs. Samarth and Basu as was evidenced by the recommendations in regard to provincialisation and Indianisation. Reference of the material collected by the Commission to joint Committee of both houses of the Central Legislature would only delay action on the Lee Report.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari in supporting the amendment pointed out that there was unanimity of feeling in the Legislative Assembly that a committee should be appointed to redress the grievances of servicemen.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Muhamed Yamin Khan opposed the amendment as it would serve no useful purpose. Sir Maneckjee thought that it would be waste of public money and public time to appoint a committee of both Houses consisting of politicians who had no administrative experience..

SECOND AMENDMENT ALSO LOST.

The amendment of Mr. Karandikar was put and lost without division.

Further discussion on the resolution was adjourned till to-morrow when other amendments on the agenda would also be considered.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

ALLIANCE BANK AFFAIRS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The galleries were generally empty and the House was thin when the Assembly met to-day after two days rest. Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to the question of Mr. Bhybananda Das regarding the Alliance Bank of Simla said. The Alliance Bank is being wound up voluntarily and Government have taken no part in the investigation of Bank's affairs, but they are now taking the opinion of their legal advisers in India as to what action it is possible and advisable for them to take and have forwarded copies of the reports of Liquidators and Committee of Investigation to the Secretary of State for such action as the authorities in England may consider it possible to take."

KOHAT TRAGEDY.

STATEMENT IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

A comprehensive account of the Kohat riot was given by Mr. Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary in the Assembly, to-day, in response to a request for further information by Mr. Rangachariar. Mr. Bray said he had received from Mr. Bolton, Chief Commissioner, N. W. F., information which he would supply to the House. On the 13th September, Mr. Bolton wired that on the 2nd September copies of a pamphlet printed in Rawalpindi were circuated in Kohat, under the auspices of the Sanatan Dharma Sabha, which contained a poem in which a couplet occurred. Mr. Bray said he did not propose to read the couplet to the House as it contained blasphemous charge which he did not want to give currency to. Continuing, Mr. Bray said the rest of the poem was also objectionable. Feeling at once ran high, and leaders were called on for security, by the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Ahmed Khan, on the 3rd. The Commissioner returned to Kohat that day and found Mr. Jiwan Das, Secretary of the Sabha, already arrested by the Assistant Commissioner. On the 4th, the Deputy Commissioner saw leaders of Hindus who had organized a partial *hartal* and also leaders of Mahomedans. He said he considered the pamphlet insulting and would deal with it. Leaders seemed satisfied, and went away. The Assistant Commissioner was, in the meantime, enquiring into the case and report in favour of application for sanction of the local Government to prosecute under Sections 153-A and 505, I. P. C. The Deputy Commissioner gave a written order to the police to investigate the case. On the 8th, Mr. Jiwan Das was released on bail on the condition of his leaving the district until sent for. The hearing of the security case was fixed for the 11th. On the 9th, Mahomedans to the number of 1,500 hearing of Mr. Jiwan Das' departure waited on the Deputy Commissioner to protest. The Deputy Commissioner ordered the police in the Hindu quarters to be reinforced, and then interviewed the crowd and explained the reasons for sending Mr. Jiwan Das away adding that he had heard that villagers had been urged to collect and attend the Court on the 11th, and he feared breach of peace. So after the disposal of the case under Section 107, Mr. Jiwan Das would have to be released from the lock-up. They expressed themselves satisfied, but asked for an assurance that the case under Sections 153-A and 505 would really be taken up.

THE TROUBLE BEGINS.

This was given and the Assistant Commissioner began investigation, the crowd following to his Court. The Deputy Commissioner returned to office, and, 10 minutes later, had a telephone message saying that shots were being fired in the city. A crowd of Mahomedans was still outside so the gates were closed. Hindus apparently had become panic-stricken and fired on a crowd of shouting boys in the main bazar. A Mahomedan boy being hit in the chest by a revolver bullet, said to have been fired by a Hindu pleader. (Here Mr. Bray mentioned that he was omitting the names communicated by Mr. Bolton for obvious reasons.) The news spread rapidly and a Mahomedan crowd managed to re-enter the city. Hindus retired to the roofs of houses, and began firing indiscriminately on the crowd and on police coming to their rescue, three policemen being hit. No Mahomedans were seen with firearms in the city on the 9th, and on that day nearly all casualties were Mahomedans—about ten being killed and twenty wounded. The military arrived at about 1 p.m., and nine shots were fired to silence the fire from the roofs. The police also fired into air, and at three houses from which the principal fire was coming. The troops first occupied in both places. The troops had to be withdrawn, and drew a cordon round outside the police. Bazars were then cleared and the night was quiet, except for fires and looting. On the morning of the 10th, a large crowd of Mahomedan villagers, many of whom were armed, collected and many had succeeded in entering the city in driblets by digging holes in the city walls, etc., during the night, intent on murder and looting. Hindu mohallas, where firing began again and many Hindu casualties occurred. Roughly ten were killed and twenty injured. The Deputy Commissioner then entered the Hindu mohalla alone and persuaded them to stop firing, and was then able to drive out the mob with Police and Frontier Constabulary firing all ceased by the afternoon of the 10th. Hindus, in spite of posting the guards, insisted on leaving the city and all entered cantonments where they were temporarily accommodated, and have now left for the Punjab, except about 300, who have also insisted on leaving. About 300 Mahomedans have so far been arrested. Damage is not yet estimated, but may amount to fifty lakhs, as two-thirds of the Hindu mohallas and the main bazar have been burnt so far. Probability points to the cause of the trouble being undoubtedly provoked by the Hindu pamphlet, and the riot apparently was started by a Hindu pleader by shooting a Mahomedan boy in a fit of panic.

Sir Abdul Quam here asked: "Why apparently?" The President asked Mr. Bray to proceed.

Mr. Bray continued: The provocative attitude of the Sanatan Dharma Sabha is alleged to be due to its capture by young Hindus.

Here Mr. Bray explained from personal knowledge that Old-Kohat Hindu families were a very shrewd and sober set of men, but unfortunately here the Sanatan Dharma Sabha had passed from their hands into the hands of Hindus who knew less of the conditions of Kohat.

Continuing his statement, Mr. Bray said Old-Kohat Hindus were not involved at the outset, and only slightly afterwards, and will no doubt soon return. Arrangements for preventing trans-border men from approaching the city were successful and they took no part in disturbances.

Here Mr. Bray pointed out that this was in contradiction of the statement communicated to the Press by the Department of his friend, Mr. Burdon (Army Secretary). The civil authorities, he said, were better judges as to who were Frontier men or not.

Resuming, Mr. Bray said the trouble has so far not spread to other Hindu bazars in the district, though it had been threatening in Hangu Thall Lachi Ter Shakardarra and Latammar, where arrangements believed to be adequate have been made.

HINDUS' VERSION OF THE TROUBLE

Mr. Bray next communicated the telegram received from their Chief Commissioner on the 13th instant about the Hindu version of the origin of Kohat riots. Hindus stated that Mahomedans were annoyed over the proposed construction of a new bathing tank for Hindu females and the pamphlet referred to in previous telegrams was merely a pretext. The loot of all Hindu shops was resolved on, at a meeting held in the mosque on the night of the 8th and started at the time fixed on the following morning. No Hindu fired until the temples were attacked. Accusations are made against Mr. Ahmed Khan, Assistant Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner in the same message observes: I have been all over the city, and damage is undoubtedly very great. Fires are still burning in many places. Some Hindu houses are untouched, but all temples have apparently been rifled and images broken. Some few Hindus have never left their houses, and a few others have returned there. I have appointed a special European Superintendent of Police and a European Magistrate for enquiry. Mr. Bray said on receipt of these telegrams he addressed certain enquiries to Mr. Bolton, in reply to which he received the following reply on the 14th. A few copies of the pamphlet are available as most of them were burnt. I will post one. The title-page says: "Printed at Lakhshmi Art Steam Press, Rawalpindi, and published by Jiwan Das, Secretary, Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Kohat." Sanatanists admit this. I have not yet seen it reproduced in the Press. Thirteen holes were found in the city wall by which villagers are said to have entered, but how they escaped notice of police and military pickets remains a mystery. Allegations against the Assistant Commissioner are vague, but he is accused of concealing preparations of Mahomedans, indifference of looting of Hindus and general partiality. Definitely ascertained and 20 under treatment in the Civil hospital, Hindus ten killed and 1 wounded in the Civil Hospital, also eight wounded Hindus are reported under treatment in the Military Hospital, and some are believed to have been taken to Rawalpindi. (There is evidently some omission in this sentence.—Ed., "B. C.")

EXODUS OF HINDUS.

Another telegram received on the 14th says: "Practically all Hindus have left Kohat for the Punjab in reserved train accommodation. Guards were furnished for the trains. Probably not more than 150 Hindus remain here. A refuge camp has been provided for them by the military authorities within cantonment limits. Those wishing to return to the city are encouraged to do so. Ample accommodation in Government schools has been selected for housing those returning to the city, and who are temporarily homeless. Medical provisions for the wounded (who are few) are ample. Eight are being treated by the military medical officers in cantonments, and one or two in Civil hospitals. About twenty with minor injuries have been treated. Feeling appears to have subsided entirely in the city. It is anticipated that many refugees will return to the city within a few days. Food supplies are being arranged and will be adequate. The Sewa Samiti, Peshawar, has been asked to provide a Hindu shopkeeper to supply Hindus. Two or three workers will be very welcome to assist in directing people to the food shop.

This morning's telegram to Mr. Bray reported all quiet in Kohat. Fires have been extinguished and shops reopening.

A correction to last night's wire stated that eight casualties in the Military hospitals include some Muslims.

Mr. Rangacharlar asked whether as reported in the newspaper, it was a fact that the writer openly apologised for the pamphlet and as to whether before the riots began there was a meeting in the Town Hall held by Mahomedans and it was after this meeting that the riot began.

Mr. Bray said he had asked for information from Kohat. He explained that the reports he had read out to the House were provisional. Reports were supplied by officials not of course with an eye to

(Continued on next page.)

TAIF CAPTURED

NO ADVANCE TO MECCA

REFUGEES FROM MECCA ARRIVE AT JEDDAH.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Port Sudan.—A telegram from Jeddah confirms that Taif has been captured by a force supposed to be of Wahabis who are not advancing towards Mecca at present. The news is conflicting and the information unreliable. A few refugees have arrived in Jeddah from Mecca but this appears to be due to the economic conditions as much as to fear of attack.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS ORDERED TO JEDDAH.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Cairo.—It is understood that Government has ordered the Egyptian officials at Mecca in charge of the "Tekieh" funds to proceed to Jeddah.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED NEAR MOSUL

AEROPLANES DISPERSE RAIDERS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Baghdad.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the districts of Zakhs and Amadiyah north of Mosul following on a raid by Turkish Irregulars. Aeroplanes made use of machine guns to disperse the raiders and their action was most successful. An official statement issued by the Ministry of Interior in Iraq states that the proclamation of martial law is a precautionary measure to prevent similar aggression on the Iraq borders in future.—Reuter.

MOSUL AND LEAGUE

TURKISH DELEGATION ARRIVES GENEVA

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Geneva.—The Turkish Delegation headed by Fethy Bey, accompanied by legal and military experts arrived here to-day to submit Turkey's case with regard to the Iraq frontier. The Council of the League is meeting probably to-morrow.—Reuter.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

To-day is Burma Day at the Wembley Exhibition. The Burmese pavilion was closed for public, preparatory to a farewell performance of Burmese dancers this evening when each member of the troupe will be presented with a medal.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

New York.—Lacey announces that the British Team for the second Polo Test Match on Tuesday will consist of Colonel Melvill, Majors Atkinson, Hurdall and Lacey. Melvill will replace Kirkwood, while Atkinson and Hurdall will change their places.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Kinbo (Maine).—Princess Ladislas Radziwill, formerly Miss Helen Simpson of Chicago, was killed to-day. She fell from a cliff a hundred feet high, when searching a valuable ring which she had lost at the edge of the cliff and collapsed. The Princess was married to Radziwill at his death-bed in London in January, 1923.—Reuter.

SWARAJYA PARTY AT BANGALORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 15.

The need of a Swarajya Party being keenly felt in the Karnataka country the same was formed yesterday at the Jamkhandi House where in response to a circular memorandum several including successful legal practitioners were present. Mr. K. G. Pashupathier, merchant and banker was elected President. A Committee was formed to draft rules. Letters from Pandit Motilal Nehru Messrs. Srinivasaiyengar, Belvi, Bhopatker and Satyamurthi were read. The object of the Swarajya Party in Bangalore is to work with the Swarajya Party in British India as to ensure a federation of free States. The party will endeavour capturing local public bodies including the Councils and Assembly.

Official and Personal.

Lady Wilson visited the Girl Guides Training Camp at Talegaon on Sunday the 14th September.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma accompanied by Captain Muir, A.D.C., left Rangoon for Maymyo on Monday afternoon.

Sir Ali and Lady Imam arrived at Hyderabad on Monday morning. They were met by the Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung, Political Secretary, and drove to the Government Guest House.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, who attended the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June last as a Labour Representative of India, is arriving in Bombay on Friday next by the P. & O. Mail S.S. "Macedonia."

Mr. Manu Subedar was granted an interview by the Viceroy at Simla on Saturday.

Under the auspices of the Jamiat Tablighulislam, United Provinces, a Tabligh Conference will be held at Kalyar, District Saharanpur, on 10th, 11th, 12th October, 1924 in connection with the anniversary of Hazrat Makhdum Alauddin Sabir. Maulana Moinuddin of Ajmer will preside.

GULBERGA RIOTS.

PERNICIOUS PROPAGANDA.

(BY B. H.)

II*.

GULBERGA, Sept. 10.

In my previous article, I had explained the events up to the tenth Mohurram, but the worst was yet to come, and, if the subsequent occurances had not taken place, none of the previous incidents would have attracted any but local attention. In the light of subsequent events, they were magnified and distorted, motives were ascribed and an organisation behind them all suspected, and the true explanation perhaps ignored. Inspite of what has occurred, the fact remains, that there are really no serious differences between the Hindus and Mahomedans, and the outburst of ill-feeling has been brought about by the local Hindu and Mahomedan Vakils, and, persons outside Gulberga, who have no real interest whatsoever in the two communities.

VAKILS' ZEALOUS INTEREST.

In all the events that took place up to the tenth, it is apparent that as far as the officials were concerned, they constantly and rightly supported the Hindus. The District Magistrate acquitted himself worthily and well, both as an officer and as a man, and the Hindus to a man looked upon him as a just friend, but about the police they had their own doubts—and in my opinion, that was not without sufficient reason. Before I proceed further, let me analyse the incidents up to the tenth Mohurram. Both in the case of the conversion, and the grant of the land, I find the people were not interested, but the leading vakils of both communities took rather a zealous interest in them. Then in the 'Palki' procession the Mahomedans up to the eighth Mohurram had again taken no interest. It was only after the incident of the Badminton court, that the Mahomedans influenced not a little by the conduct of the police in their previous attitude, showed the first signs of antagonism, and even then it was local and superficial. The incidents of the tenth Moharrum were of a more serious nature. The threatening attitude of the Mahomedans on the ninth, no doubt, led the Hindus to close their shops—a perfectly justifiable action—which was, however, capable of being misunderstood by the Mahomedans. Then again the incident of throwing water on the Alum—an accident and nothing else—but again capable of being misunderstood, distorted and perverted, as it was undoubtedly done; it was taken to be the "revenge of the Hindus." Then again the wild outrages of the Mahomedans, the breaking of the temple lamps and mirrors, an action which could be used to inflame Hindu feeling.

Even then all might have gone well if the outside people had not interested themselves; but I shall reserve my remarks and comments, and first bring the chronicle of the events to a close.

I have since learnt that after the Mahomedan attack on the temple although quietness prevailed, the District Magistrate had sent a telegram for fifty armed police.

On the morning of the eleventh Moharrum, the Superintendent of Police Azizullah, arrived by the six o'clock train for investigation. He went to the temple, and held a Punchnama there at about eleven o'clock, in which he was helped by the Mahant of the temple, and the Pujaris. The city was quiet the shops were closed, but shortly after noon, batches of people of both the communities were roaming about, some of them carrying lathis.

MYSTERIOUS VISITORS.

At the station, of a batch of eight Hindus one had a lathi which proved to be a Gupti —a stick with a thin sword inside—. About 2 p.m. the District Magistrate prohibited the meeting of more than five persons on public roads under Section 145, which corresponds to the British Section C. R. 144. The proclamation to this effect was printed, circulated, and posted in all prominent places bw 3 p.m. Although it was not announced by beat of drum, the order seems to have had the desired result, for soon the batches had disappeared and quietness reigned. No incidents whatsoever occurred on this day.

In the evening there were some new arrivals in the town. At about 5 p.m. a taxi brought two Hindu Vakils from Hyderabad. I have learnt that they had missed the morning mail at Hyderabad, so having got a taxi, they came post-haste to Gulbarga. They stopped at the house of the Mahant Appa of Shuranbasappa Temple. At 5-30 p. m. the door of that house was closed. The time of their departure is not certain, probably they left at night, for on the morning of the twelveth Moharrum they were not here Nor did they return in the taxi which brought them. Probably they left by the night train. What was the secret that they had been discussing with Appa behind closed doors? What urgent affair was it that brought them by motor when they had missed the morning mail? The reader may draw his own inferences.

About 11-30 at night, 2 Mahratta Brahmin vakils of Gulbarga, by name Ram Rao and Janardan Rao, came to the District Magistrate's house and told him they were afraid that their houses would be attacked. There was a constable and a peon at the Magistrate's house. He armed both with rifles and sent them with the vakils for their protection.

No other incidents took place that night.

The Director-General of Police, Nawab Muhammad Nawaz Jung, arrived on the morning of the 12th Mohurrum preceded by 50 armed police. He reached the temple at night. It appears that neither the Mahant of the temple nor his gomashta would come, although they were sent for, nor would anybody volunteer the reason for this sudden silence. The previous day the Mahant himself had helped the investigations carried out by Mr. Azizullah. What had happened then in the last 24 hours to have grieved the Mahant? Perhaps his guests who had arrived over night in the motor car might be able, to explain, though a patel of a neighbouring village who was staying at the temple ultimately unbosomed himself to the Director-General of Police. "We have no confidence in the police," he is reported to have said, "we do not expect justice from them. We do not want to make our complaints to them," and not a word more would he say. Twenty-five armed police were station

At about nine the Director-General of Police went from the temple to the bazaar. Everything was quiet; the shops closed. The shopkeepers were sent for and assured by him that justice would be done and the culprits brought to book. At about one o'clock they agreed to open their shops, provided the *palki* procession was taken out that very day and upto the *chabootra*. It appeared that the main grievance of the Hindus, was not so much that the temple lamps and mirrors had been broken as that the *palki* procession had been stopped on the previous Monday, and, although it was Thursday and the *palki* was not due till Monday, they insisted that the procession should be taken out there and then. The Director-General agreed, and along with the Taluqdar and 20 armed police, he proceeded from the town to the temple with the object of taking out the *palki* procession, the Hindus saying that they would soon follow. For half an hour not a Hindu turned up, at last one came who said that they had consulted the Mahant Appa who regretted that the procession could not be taken out as it was the day of an eclipse.

The Mahomedans also did not now look upon the police as their partisans, rather they looked upon the police attitude as distinctly pro-Hindu, and to add to the smouldering fires of their wrong and mistaken notions of injustice, the news went round that the *minars* of two mosques had been broken. Of these two mosques one is situated in Bhus Bazaar and the other in Imli Mohalla, both absolutely Hindu localities. That a *minar* was broken is undoubtedly true, but the damage is very small indeed, but who had broken the *minar* and when? So far it has not yet transpired as to who were responsible for this slight damage; but at the moment the rumour was freely circulated that the Hindus had broken the *minarets*. This rumour seems to have started about five in the evening. Till then everything was quiet nor had any trouble whatsoever occurred on the 11th Mohurrum. At 6 p.m. a crowd of about 400 Mahomedans had gathered together near the grain bazar. The Director-General of Police and the District Magistrate tried to calm the crowd, and only succeeded in dispersing them with the help of the Armed Police.

At the temple of Shurunbasappa too everything was quiet in the evening. About 20 armed police had been stationed there. By 6, I am informed, that about 50 Hindus had collected together in the temple precincts, but there were no signs of the Mahomedans then.

"I SHALL DIE FIRST."

While the Director-General and the District Magistrate had been trying to disperse the Mahomedan crowd in the city, parties of Mahomedans, most of them carrying *lathis*, had been proceeding to Shurunbasappa's temple by devious ways. At that time as I have already stated there were about 50 Hindus in the temple grounds. Seeing at a distance the approaching Mahomedans, they one and all bolted for dear life. At that moment, when the mob was first sighted Mr. Azizullah was discussing certain matter with a Hindu gentleman, both oblivious of the fact that the Mahomedans from the town were coming towards the temple. The Hindu gentleman was the first to see the crowd. "Look," he said to Azizullah, "the Mahomedans are coming," and got up to go. Azizullah said, "Stay on." The Hindu replied "I shall be killed." "But I shall die first," said Azizullah. "You may be ready to die," was the timid Hindu's reply "but I am not," and ran towards the Mahant's house. The door was closed. "I have good news to tell you," he shouted, "open the door." The door was opened and he shut himself in. The words of Azizullah, alas, proved only too true. The gallant officer died at his post, giving even his life in protecting a Hindu temple from the ravages of his coreligonists. Would there were more like him! The noble conduct of Azizullah is the sole redeeming feature in this series of curious accidents, of sordid happenings and base schemes, in an atmosphere of distrust, ill-will, fanaticism, fury, and cowardice. But I am anticipating events.

There is no doubt, whatsoever, that the Mahomedans had come from Gulburga with the intention of doing some injury to the Hindus and their temples. The Hindus had fled and Mr. Azizullah who was then at the temple tried to check them with his twenty policemen, but while he was busy keeping the main body of rioters in check, other parties circumvented him, and got into the temple from behind, and others set fire to the huts in the compound.

Meanwhile the Director-General of Police and the District Magistrate having learnt that a crowd had gone to the temple hurried after them with about four constables, but could not catch up the crowd. When they were yet 300 yards away from the temple, they heard the shouting and the din, and saw the fire that had been set to the huts.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

They ordered the constables to fire in the air and proceed straight to Azizullah's help, while they turned round with the object of reaching Azizullah from the other side. It was a shot from the erratic firing of these 4 police that, it is reported, finished Azizullah. He fell and the crowd that he had kept in check, rushed straight to the temple. No words can fitly describe their dastardly actions. They vented their blind fury on the temple and its idols. All the idols in the grounds and the porch of the temple were desecrated and mutilated, and then they attacked those in the inner shrine itself. The three main idols were in the shrine. Two were of brass and one of silver. These the rioters stole. They were subsequently recovered in the city—two of them having been thrown into wells.

Of the 20 police with Azizullah, about five of them had fled, not to get help as was their explanation, but through fear; and the others were scattered here and there. At about 7-15 p.m. the scattered police about 15 in number were gathered together and ordered to fire. The crowd was driven back, but after 5 minutes they rushed again. The police fired again and repulsed the crowd which completely dispersed by 8 o'clock.

About 12 to 15 Mahomedan rioters were wounded. One was killed outright and two subsequently died of wounds.

From here, the crowd had rushed back to the town and dividing into parties and joined and augmented by others, they attacked and desecrattd other Hindu temples in different parts of the city, where there were neither Hindus nor police to hold them. No less than 16 temples were thus desecrated, in most the idols mutilated. These attacks ended before 11 p.m. The fury of the Mahomedan mob had been directed solely to the destruction of the temples. I have not heard of their attacking either property or person except that a fire had been set to a shop owned by a Lingayat. By midnight the city was again quiet.

These then are the true and faithful accounts of the Gulburga affair. The subsequent official actions are too well known to need repetition—the military first came, and the commission of inquiry followed. But let me lift the veil from the unofficial actions subsequent to the 12th Mohurrum. For two days the city of Gulburga was like a city of the dead. The streets were deserted. Not a soul was to be seen. Not a single person, whether vakil, merchant, or artisan, would set his foot outside his own threshhold. On the 13th Mohurrum it would have been possible for one single individual to have desecrated all the temples and mosques without meeting opposition.

PERNICIOUS PROPAGANDA.

Meanwhile some Hindus and Mahomedans emboldened by their safety at Hyderabad, and the news that the military had reached Gulburga, would not miss such an opportunity pass. They came to fan the communnal ill-will nad widen the rift. Their pernicious propaganda had only too well succeeded.

It is a matter of lasting shame to confess that the outside Mahomedans, instead of being humbled and bowed at the gross and cruel outrages on Hindu temples and feeling, should have turned their attention to fostering and exciting ill-will, with hollow talk of taking steps to "protect" the Mahomedans. If the conduct of such Mahomedans is despicable that of outside Hindus is not less so. As if the Mahomedan atrocity and insult had not been enough—and what grosser atrocity and insult could there possibly be than the vile sacrileges on Hindu temples?—they must yet inflame Hindu feeling by untrue statements and false propaganda. "Our women have been insulted and dishonoured", said one of them, the biggest of them all, and even as he said it, he must have known at the bottom of his heart that it was a base lie. But the mischief was done, and having thus fulfilled his duty by his religion he returned to Hyderabad. Your morning contemporary not insisting on truth—being no friend of Mahatma Gandhi—gave the false news prominence and elsewhere the cry was taken up, the action condemned, a hullaboo raised over a will-o-the-wisp, resolutions passed and what not.

While these false friends of their community and country regardless of their true and real interests are busy at their job of calumniation and slander, the Government here resolved not to let such an opportunity pass is devising and putting into execution schemes for the greater subservience of its subjects, and as a first step the military is ordered to be posted in different towns in the dominions.

Let those that are of the opinion that in this State the rule is for the Mahomedans, go carefully over the accounts of the Gulbarga affair which will perhaps help them to understand how and to what extent the activity of the administration is directed to the good of the Mahomedans or of the Hindus. It is the ruler's interest alone that the officials, whether Mahomedan or Hindo, advance and further: him alone they serve and him alone they uphold.

*The first article appeared in our issue yesterday.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from previous page.)

publication, or for reproduction in the Assembly. They have been sent, in order to put Government in possession of facts, as the local authorities had so far collected. It was obvious as further reports came in, many matters obscure at present would be made clearer.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum asked how it was that Hindus were in possession of firearms on the 9th and Muslims were not. Mr. Bray said he would be grateful if the Hon. Member refrained from putting him the question at that juncture. He assured him that he viewed this incident at Kohat as one of the most deplorable tragedies, and it would be most unwise to attempt to elicit from Government at the present moment information which might serve to exacerbate feeling which was already serious.

Replying to Mr. Ujjagar Singh Bedi, Mr. Bray said houses burnt were if not entirely of Hindus.

Mr. B. Das suggested a visit of the leaders from the Assembly to Kohat.

Mr. Bray said Government would welcome such a visit.

Replying to Mr. Schamnad, Mr. Bray said a judicial enquiry was being instituted Other members were going to put some more questions when the President, intervening, asked them to postpone further questions till to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT.

MR. AMARNATH DUTT' QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

A good deal of interest had been aroused by the following question of Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Swarajist members: "Will Government be pleased to state whether the next session of the Assembly will be summoned after 3rd February, 1925, to entble the members to elect their own president under the provisions of the Government of India Act, on expiry of 4 years from the 1st sitting of the Assembly?

This matter is now being considered by the Government. Mr. Amarnath's interpellotion is, therefore, very timely in impressing upon Government strong non-official feeling on the point. It is to be hoped that, as in the appointment of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad as president of the Special May session in preference to a European Chairman, the Viceroy would act wisely now and allay apprehension in Indian mind by fixing the Delhi session on or after 3rd February.

Mr. Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary, made a long and most important statement about the Kohat riots.

WORKMEN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT.

Sir Alexander Muddiman introduced a Bill to repeal the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act. The statement of objects and reasons explains that on 20th February 1923 Mr. K. C. Negoy asked for leave to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Assembly to repeal the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act of 1859 as amended in 1920. The motion which was finally rejected by the Assembly was opposed by Government on the ground that though the Act might not be necessary as an All-India measure, the Local Governments must be at liberty to place before their own Legislatures some measure to give protection where necessary to employers and industralists in particular areas and in particular circumstances. It was also pointed out that time must be given to the employers and industrialists to adjust themselves to the changed conditions which would follow when the Act was repealed. An undertaking was, however, given that Government would take the necessary steps to repeal the Act with effect from 1926. This Bill is intended to give effect to that undertaking and seeks to repeal with effect from 1st Apl. 1926 the Act of 1859. The opportunity has at the same time been taken of repealing sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code, which deal with cognate matters, as their repeal seems to be a logical development of the repeal of the Act of 1859.

Sir Alexander Muddiman asked the House to take into consideration the Indian Soldiers' Litigation Bill as passed by the Council of State.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer proposed that it be referred to a Select Committee and the House agreed to the motion.

Sir Basil Blackett then moved the consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Bill amending the Imperial Bank of India Act as amended by the Select Committee.

Mr. Mong Tok Kaji moved the inclusion of the Co-operative Bank with the operation of the Bill.

Sir Basil Blackett stoutly opposed this but when put to vote the motion was carried by a majority of one vote, the division being 45 against 45.

Thereupon Sir Basil Blacett announced that in view of the amendment he was not then prepared to ask the House to proceed with the Bill.

DISTURBANCES IN KOHAT.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S AID REFUSED.

The Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, has received the following telegram in reply to its telegraphic instructions to the Peshawar Khilafat Committee to depute a representative to proceed to Kohat and send the true facts regarding the Hindu-Muslim disturbances in Kohat:— "Kohat roads closed. Khilafat medical aid refused with thanks. Full details follow."

BENGAL STATE PRISONERS.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Interesting questions were asked by Mr. Gya Purshad Singh in the Assembly to-day about the Bengal State prisoners and the new legislative rules. In both the cases Sir Alexander Muddiman evaded the specific enquiries and gave unsatisfactory answers.

Mr. Gya Prashad Singh asked (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following remarks of the Governor of Bengal in the course of his address at Chinsurah on 30th June, 1924: The evidence on which our conclusion is based has been carefully examined by myself in the first instance by two senior judges in the second place and finally by the Viceroy personally?

(b) Are the Government aware that in a speech of H. E. the Viceroy on the occasion of the opening of the Indian Legislature on the 31st January, 1924 there is no mention of the fact that the evidence against State prisoners was at all examined by H. E. the Governor of Bengal as will be seen from the following passage: After the arrests in Bengal were made as you are aware all the documents and evidence relating to each individual have been placed before two judges?

(c) Will Government kindly state if the conclusions of the three sets of authorities referred to above have so exactly coincided that not a single State prisoner has been found to be innocent and released.

(d) If there have been any variations in the conclusions will the Government be pleased to state the same?

(e) How many State prisoners are there now in Bengal and have any one been released, if so, how many?

Sir Alexander Muddiman said: "(A) and (B) the answer is in the affirmative, (C) and (D) on the report of the judges in one case supported by the recommendation of the Government of Bengal the Government of India ordered the release of the prisoner, (E) 27 excluding the prisoner just referred to."

Mr. Gya Prashad further asked:

(a) Will the Government be pleased to state reasons which led them to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State for India to amend Rule 50 of the Legislative Assembly Rules in respect of supplementary demands?

(b) Are Government prepared to lay on the table the whole correspondence on the subject which may have passed between the Government and the Secretary of State in Council?

(c) Were any law officers of the Crown either in India or in England consulted before the Rule was amended and if so will the Government lay their opinion on the table?

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying, said: (a) The Hon. Member is referred to my reply to Mr. Neogi's question of the 3rd September, (b) No. (c) The Government of India have no information as to whether any law officers of the Crown were consulted in England. They did not themselves consult any law officers in India.

BRITISH ELEMENT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK'S OUTBURST.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Writing in the 'Westminster Gazette' Sir Reginald Craddock reviews the recent political developments in India and urges British resistance to the Extremists. He says that during the interval awaiting the gradual development of a sense of proportion and responsibility among the Indian intelligentsia, it is absolutely essential that the strong British element in the most important public services should be maintained. This is only possible if the just grievances of the services are immediately redressed.

THE GAZETTE'S COMMENT.

The "Westminster Gazette" in a leader recognises that the difficulties have been increased by the rejection of the Lee Report. It deprecates the application by Government of the reserves of autocratic power unless obviously necessary as tending to weaken the operation of the reformed constitution and moreover, to encourage irresponsibility on the part of elected Indian politicians in Parliamentary voting.

"It needs to be understood in India" says the paper, "that our efforts to ensure the success of the Reforms cannot succeed unless Indian politicians meet us half-way. At present they are most certainly not doing so." The paper agrees with Sir Reginald Craddock that it is doubtful whether the politicians with whom we have to deal in any real sense represent the mass of the people who have no voice in their election. The main instrument by which the latent forces that are always ready to disrupt Indian life are controlled is efficient impartiality of the British administrative service and whether the Lee recommendations are applied or not we cannot allow that instrument to be weakened.—Reuter.

SITUATION AT LUCKNOW.

PEACE EFFORTS PROGRESSING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

Occasional street fighting and isolated cases of grievous assault were the features of yesterday's (Sunday's) rioting here. In spite of the troops Lucknow awoke yesterday to a sense of intense insecurity to life and property. Shops remained closed, and traffic was mostly held up, and the air was thick with wild rumours which only served to spread the panic. Lathies had been prohibited but in addition to knives, firearms were used on one or two occasions. In some parts postal letters were not delivered at all. Private business concerns were mostly closed. The Halrampur Hospital and the King George Medical College Hospital are both full of the injured.

Yesterday the addition to the casualty list was two dead and 23 injured. Of the two dead one was a Hindu who was stabbed in Moulvi Ganj where the Moslem element preponderates. The Hindus in that quarter have been frightened to such an extent that many families have left their houses and with the aid of the police migrated to safer places. Similarly Musalmans who were in Hindu localities and were in constant fear of aggression have left their houses to be amidst their co-religionists. On the 23 injured 17 are Hindus and 6 Musalmans, the injuries being mostly due to kinfe cuts. Some cases are serious. One Musalman was shot at and the ball, presumably a buckshot passed clean through him left arm. The main streets were patrolled by troops. Several squadrons were drafted by turns. Orders have been passed prohibiting all gatherings and stirring out on the roads after 8 in the night.

PANIC SUBSIDING.

Last evening the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Rutledge, and several prominent citizens Hindus and Musalmans and Swarajists, went about the affected areas and tried to bring about a compromise and their efforts were partially successful. But for occasional outbreaks by ruffians nothing untoward happened at night. Only this morning, however, there were two cases of stabbing, one of the victims being a Postmaster who was proceeding to office with a sense of security. The military patrols are still on duty and the panic has subsided to some degree. It is hoped that the authorities and the local citizens will succeed in bringing about a settlement by this evening.

PURE KHADI ALONE TO BE USED.

(BY DR. P. C. RAY.)

With the growth of the demand for Khadi spurious Khadi is being very largely sold. The mill owners are deliberately throwing into the market an article which they are making in imitation of Khadi. Mahatmaji has come across carefully prepared mill woven imitation of Khadi Apart from the attempt of the mills to introduce spurious Khadi, our hand-looms are producing quantities of imitation Khadi. I have seen on weaver's loom Khadi being woven which had one part of Charkha yarn to seven parts of mill yarn-foreign and Deshi. And this Khadi is "Half Khadi" of the market. This business has developed to such an extent that a variety of spurious Khadi has come to be called "Feni Khadi" as a trade term. Not that all Khadi produced in Feni is spurious but pieces made from mill yarn, frayed to give an appearance of Khadi is recognised as "Feni Khadi." The origin of this sort of Khadi, Half, Mill or Feni lies in the desire of the public to wear Khadi and pay cheap. The desire is there to buy any stuff offered as Khadi provided it is cheap. This deception has now grown to enormous proportions. With every effort to introduce the use of Khadi by which term we understand Khadi having both warp and weft of Charkha yarn, the adulterated article is getting a push. "Half Khadi" is a slippery article You do not know whether it is half or quarter or a tenth, that you must guess, but what you are sure of is that it contains mill yarn. If you really want to use Khadi, use that which does not contain mill yarn. But if for cheapness you must go in for mill yarn have prices fully of mill yarn. Either use full mill or full Charkha but no halves. Instead of buying two pieces of half Khadi I would certainly recommend use of one piece of full Khadi and the other piece of mill cloth. By so doing you avoid giving currency to a fraud and save Khadi movement from the attacks of a pernicious half-brother. I shall say that in the present position of the National Movement Half Khadi is as bad as forged notes and it is equally criminal to give currency to it.

If this evil continues unabated we shall one day find ourselves in the position of the landlord who wanted his tenants to fill his dry tank with milk overnight and who next morning found the tank filled with water, every one having cleverly substituted his quota of milk by water. Why do we use Khaddar? It is for bringing in a few morsels of food to our poor brothers of India; it is for giving practical support to the effort for attainment of Swaraj and unification of India. Let not any mixed goods put the whole movement in danger. Half Khadi was necessary only when handspun yarn could not be woven. But Bengal has long outgrown that stage. It is now our duty to wear real Khadi of Charkha yarn only. No half-way article, but either mill or Charkha. The mixed article must be discarded.

WITH MESSAGE OF CHARKHA

ACHARYA QAV'S TOUR OF 30,000 MILES IN BENGAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

In opening a Khadi Exhibition in Calcutta, Dr. P. C. Roy said that with the message of the Charkha he had travelled about 30,000 miles in Bengal and addressed about 500 meeting. He regretted that although Khaddar was being manufactured in the country plentifully, there was no purchaser.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 6.)

world and English shipping rapidly grow on all seas. Undaunted on the high seas, England maintained the Navigation Acts unchallenged and British shipping was regulated by them until the year 1825, when the earlier acts were repealed but the policy of fostering national shipping was continued. It is worthy of remark that even Adam Smith, the great Apostle of Free Trade approved of the Navigation Laws, the legacy of the mercantilist system which he helped by his writings to destroy. The Navigation Laws and its substitutes had, however, done their duty by the middle of last century. Under the new conditions in Europe, and in view of the fact that England had become the chief carrier of the world, the existence on the statute book of measures devised to help shipping two centuries earlier when shipping was immature was found to hinder rather than help the progress of national shipping. The Navigation Laws were therefore repealed in 1849 and even the coasting trade of the United Kingdom was thrown open to the ships of every nation that granted English ships a corresponding privilege. The reason for this was remarkable. The English ship owners keen upon developing the more lucrative ocean trade did not pay sufficient attention to the requirements of the local trade which were disregarded and it was thought advisable to bring in foreign ships to augment the number necessary for the whole coastal trade of England. The research of a French Scholar bear ample testimony to this interpretation of historical facts. Mons Rene Mauzaize in his work on shipping published in 1908 states that the real reason for throwing the English coast open for all ships was not a matter of principle but an urgent necessity if domestic industries particularly that of coal were not to be starved owing to poor service provided by British shipowners.

(To be continued.)

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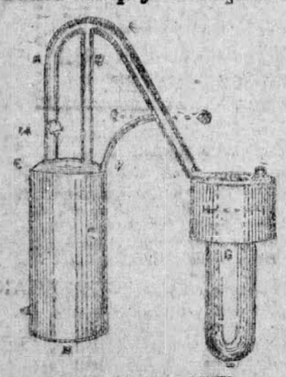

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CALCUTTA LETTER

SIR S. N. BANNERJEA SPEAKS

A MISCHIEVOUS LIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Lord Lytton has been drawn out to explain himself once again to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. The poet seemed unconvinced by the first apologia, and found falut with the "frank and noble" Governor of Bengal for the time and occasion chosen for such a wide generalisation. The public charge was stated plainly that for the governor of a province to indulge in so wide a generalisation in an address to the police, at a time the Chamair Case was greatly disturbing the popular mind was either thoughtless folly or implied a reference to certain actual incidents justifying the charge. The best method by which to refuse this was, according to the poet, to produce trustworthy evidence. The Governor's reply is as disappointing as before. There is not the slightest desire shown to produce the facts thus inducing the assumption that the facts do not exist. That the context of the speech was proper, is obstinately asserted, and even at this stage, Lord Lytton could not resist the temptation of flinging a little mud on those "whose object in misrepresenting me are sufficiently obvious." But an attempt is evident throughout this selond apologia to improve the situation by a fresh tribute to the chastity and modesty of Indian women, by an expression of regret that he used language lending itself to misconstruction and by a certain amount of uncomplimentary references to the police. The public mind nevertheless is unsatisfied. Unless a more straightforward explanation is forthcoming addressed openly and courageously direct to the people concerned, Lord Lytton will not be able to regain, even in an infinitisimal measure the popularity which he has shattered into bits.

SIR SURENDRANATH SPEAKS.

A certain section of opinion in Bengal marked less by public service than by the knighthoods it owns or hopes to own in the future, has been trying to rally all possible methods of resuscitating dyarchy. They believe that ministers with a party in the Council to back them can be found, and that Lord Lytton is not exploiting this possibility acted in panicky precepitancy. Not exdepting Sir P. C. Mitter's, the most definite, if also a most aggressive pronouncement has emanated from Sir Surendranath Bannerjea. The Swarajists vote was si retrograde that Bengal which took so prominent a part in the political struggle of India Sir Surendranath's trumpeters are evidently all dead!—is now bracketted with the backward provinces. In a rather pedagoguic manner the ancient Mariner of the Reforms frightens us that this exhibition of incompetence on the part of the Swarajists, will mean that Bengal will have less autonomy than other provinces when the next epoch of reconstruction dawns on us. There follows then a hose of chagrin, and the exminister rather envious of the 'Swaraj' victory, is anxious to detract from its merits by a pretence at the analysis of the votes. And the statement winds up with an ultimatum—"we cannot afford to sit on the fence. We must either decisively range ourselves on the side of force and fraud or on the side of orderly development based upon goodwill and sympathy."

MR. S. R. DAS'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

Mr. S. R. Das who can always be trusted to do it, has also come out with a confession of his faith. It is in the form of a letter to his son and though published in the modern Review is in the nature of a literary address and is happily able to dispense with the tiresome observances of a serious article. Perhaps the invisible currents of sympathy which came of a filial relation and are naturally absent when we criticise it, render us a little harsh. Detailed criticism is impossible within the limits of this letter. But one feature stands out in the epistle of this Bengalee Chesterfield and that is its remarkable patience. Is it the patience of the East that looked with disdain on the legions which marched past its history of long centuries? Or is it the patience of the Moderate? Mr. Das asks—what is fifty years of waiting to a people who have endured foreign domination for seven hundred years? Here is a choice specimen:—

Very few of our leaders can really believe that we are in a position to govern ourselves or that we are likely to be in that position in the immediate future, and if you find their public utterances full of assertions that we are, that is partly because they believe that by such assertion they will awake our self-respect, partly because they think it is bad policy to admit we are not; and, in the case of some of them, because they have not the courage to risk their popularity by telling the truth. It is only younger men, naturally led away by high ideals of patriotism, who, in their ignorance, really believe we are in a position to govern ourselves.

MR. C. R. DAS'S "BETRAYAL."

Tarkeswar affairs are marked by an astonishing outburst from Swami Satchidananda alleging that Mr. C. R. Das had betrayed the interest of the temple and the pilgrims. Panic has peculiar methods, and it is difficult to say where the Swamiji learnt a settlement had been arrived at, in some sort of a secret conclave. The fact was that negotiations were proceeding, and the attitude of the Mahant made them difficult and protracted, and no terms were arrived at. Swami Satchidanand's unfortunate precipitancy gave some strength to elements hostile to Mr. Das for one reason or other, but a statement to the Press of Mr. Das has set at rest much anxiety. A meeting of maligners was attempted at College square, but met with absolute discomfiture. Swami Viswanand has also issued a statement, which declares faith in Mr. C. R. Das in the most equivocal terms. Mr. C. R Das in the most equivocal terms. The public are now assured that no other but a just settlement will be agreed to by Mr. Das. A mischievous lie has been gaining currency that the Swaraj party was selling for money a settlement of the affairs of Tarkeshwar. This has been denied, and Mr. Das states that any funds for the Swaraj Party will be received in open daylight in and not as the price of a settlement compromising the issues for which such rigorous warfare was waged.

GUNNY MARKET.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly Gunny Market Report:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Heavy Goods—have continued to rule very strong values for most fabrics have registered a further advance. Australian Cornsacks again met with a good demand in the earlier part of the week, but sellers being reserved, only a moderate trade resulted at enhanced rates. Heavy Cees for January/March and January/June met with further attention and good lines have been reported done at higher prices, while a fair trade in B. Twills has passed for the same deliveries.

For the U.K. and Continent.—B. Twills for September at Rs. 55 to Rs. 55/12/0 for October at Rs. 56; Liverpool Twills for early November at Rs. 69, for November/-December at Rs. 68; for January/March at Rs. 63 to Rs. 63/8/0; Cuban Sugar Bags (50" by 30") for September at Rs. 75, basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for September at Rs. 55 to Rs. 55/12/0, for October at Rs. 56 for January/March at Rs. 53/8/0 to Rs. 54; Liverpool Twills for early November at Rs. 69, for November/December at Rs. 68, for January/March and January/June at Rs. 63; Woolpacks (8 lbs.) for September at Rs. 2/3/0.

For the Colonies.—B. Twills for April/-June at Rs. 53; Cornsacks for September at Rs. 62/8/0 to Rs. 63/8/0, for early October at Rs. 63, for October at Rs. 62 to Rs. 61/8/0 to Rs. 62, for January/March at Rs. 55; A. Twills (48") for November at Rs. 71 basis.

For Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags for September at Rs. 44/8/0; Heavy Cees (2" Blue) for Ready at Rs. 56 str., Heavy Cees for October at Rs. 55, for October/December at Rs. 55/4/0 for January/March and January/June at Rs. 54; A. Twills for December at Rs. 70 for January at Rs. 68/8/0 for January/March at Rs. 67, for February/-March at Rs. 67, for April at Rs. 65.

For the Upcountry Markets and Bombay.—Light Cees for September at Rs. 54; B. Twills (2 lbs.) for October/December at Rs. 56; B. Twills for Ready and September at Rs. 55 to Rs. 55/12/0, for October at Rs. 56, for January/March at Rs. 53/8/0 to Rs. 54, for January/June at Rs. 53/8/0, for April/June at Rs. 53; Liverpool Twills for November/December at Rs. 68, for January/March and January/June at Rs. 63.

Hessians.—At the commencement of the week speculators were fairly active and a good business has resulted in the forward deliveries up to September at firmer rates. Throughout the period shippers have displayed no interest whatever; and in the absence of support from consuming centres prices have declined and an easier tendency prevailed at the close.

9 Porters for Ready and September at Rs. 18/15/0 to Rs. 18/3/0 to Rs. 18/8/0, for October at Rs. 18/6/0, for October/December at Rs. 17/12/0 to Rs. 17/14/0 to Rs. 17/2/0 to Rs. 17/6/0, for November/December at Rs. 17/4/0, for January/March at Rs. 17 to Rs. 17/4/0 to Rs. 16/8/0 to Rs. 16/14/0, for January/June at Rs. 17 to Rs. 17/4/0 to Rs. 16/12/0, for April/June at Rs. 16/12/0 to Rs. 17 to Rs. 16/8/0, for July/September at Rs. 16/6/0.

Hessian Bags 54" by 27" ex. 40" 8oz. for September and October/December at Rs. 36/12/0.

11 Porters for Ready and September at Rs. 24/8/0 to Rs. 23/8/0 to Rs. 23/12/0 for October at Rs. 23/12/0, for October/December at Rs. 22/12/0 to Rs. 21/12/0 to Rs. 22, for October/March at Rs. 21½/8, for January/March at Rs. 21 to Rs. 21/8/0 to Rs. 20/8/0, for January/June at Rs. 21, for April/June at Rs. 21 to Rs. 20/12/0, for April/September at Rs. 20/8/0, for July/-September at Rs. 20/8/0.

Bran Bags (18ozs.) for October/December at Rs. 39/4/0.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Our market during the past week has laboured under the cumulative effect of a variety of adverse circumstances, the result of which has been to reduce trade almost to a standstill. The tension which always precedes the issue of the American Bureau Reports, coupled with a recrudescence of the political movement to 'boycott' British goods has caused up-country buyers to delay the purchase of their requirements for the coming "Poojah" festivities, and this in turn is reacting on the larger wholesale importers, who, being narvous as to the future course of events, are inclined to dispose of their stocks at prices which would not have been considered a short time ago. How long this state of affairs will last it is difficult to say—some steadiness in cotton would perhaps restore confidence, but at the moment the market is weak and most unsettled.

Grey Shirtings.—These are very quiet and no forward business of any importance is reported. Tight money is said to be causing some dealers to offer goods for August shipment at 2 annas per piece less than the prices at which they recently bought. Sales are poor and values have depreciated 1 to 2 annas per piece.

Grey Dhooties.—In so far as this class is concerned sellers predominate and rates in consequence are 1 to 2 annas lower than they were a week ago. Some dealers are disposing of small quantities, but the offtake is much below what is normal for this time of the year. No forward business is reported.

Whites.—During the earlier part of the period under review some purchases of Light Whites were reported at reduced rates for October/January shipment. There has been a slight improvement in the sales of White Searvet, but other goods are comparatively neglected. Values are easier to the extent of 1 to 2 annas per piece.

Miscellaneous.—There is no improvement to report in this section.

Yarns.—Home spinnings have attracted more attention, and some small sales of fine counts have been negotiated. There has also been some enquiry for Japanese 40s., but no business of importance has transpired.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bennermill 40s Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-8-0.
Wilkinson's 40s Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-9-0
T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-6 to 2/3/6.
Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 lbs Rs. 10/12/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs Rs. 14/12/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 15/13/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18/1/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18/12/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by19 10½ lbs. Rs. 19/4/0 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8/11/0 per piece.
White Shirtings 40,000 36 by 40 Rs. 27/8 per piece.
White Shirtings 98 by 40 Rs. 22/4 per piece.
White Shirtings 99 by 40 Rs. 23/4 per piece.
White Shirtings Raja 40 yds. Rs. 11 per piece.

The prices quoted, are however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The local Yarn Market is weak and the absence of demand is causing dealers some anxietw. Values have declined about one anna per 5 lbs. bundle during the past week and the present position offers buyer no inducement to replenish their stocks.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½ Rs. 4/9/0 to 4/13/0.
" 12½ Rs. 4/12/6 to 5/0/6.
" 14½s Rs. 4/15/6 to 5/3/6
" 16½s Rs. 5/3/0 to 5/7/0
" 20½s Rs. 5/9/0 to 5/13/0
" 22s Rs. 5/13/0 to 6/1/0

COAL.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

There is no change to report, the demand generally continuing to be steady. Raisings are fairly good, and almost sufficient to meet requirements. Wagons remain in good supply. There has been no alteration in prices and the undernoted may be taken as representing those now current:—

Desherghur—Rs. 10/8 to Rs. 11.
13, 14 and 15 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 8/8 to Rs. 9/8.
11 and 12 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam, Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5/8
Raneegunge—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7/8.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF CENTRAL FUND.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent unprecedented floods in the Madras Presidency have very seriously affected the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Malabar, South Kanara and parts of Salem, North Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly and the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. *Information available so far shows that over 50,000 houses in Malabar, 6,000 in Coimbatore, 6,000 in Tanjore and 2,000 in Trichinopoly have been washed away rendering more than 3,00,000 of people homeless and destitute.* Full particulars of the exact nature and extent of the devastation in the interior of the districts affected are not yet available and our fear is that the damage done to property must necessarily be much greater than what is estimated at present. The miseries of the people are really beyond description and the stories that reach us here are heart-rending. Devastation on a similar scale has been caused in the above-mentioned Indian States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, full details of which are now coming to light. They too are harrowing. The people that have terribly suffered are from the Depressed Classes who have generally to live on low lands. Thousands of people are thus without proper food and shelter. They have no cloth even to carry the doles distributed by humanitarian agencies. Many of them have to sleep on mats of cocoanut leaves spread on damp floor and "rain-soaked and oozing beds of sand." We are told thousands are at present living in the open without roofs over their heads. Thus, their miseries can better be imagined than described.

The standing crops in the fields have been completely destroyed. New crops cannot be raised soon as the fields are silted up with sand and mud, and, hence the *prospect before the people is extremely appalling.* Destruction of or damage to roads, Railway lines, and bridges in several parts of the flooded area has considerably paralysed communications and trade. Prices of food-stuffs have, therefore, inevitably gone up and labour, which was hitherto without much demand, is gradually finding occupation and in several parts of the flooded area profiteering is rampant.

Government, Railways and Local bodies are working hard for reconstruction, repair, and restoration through their officials. Still to relieve the suffering of the poor and the middle class, supplementary help from non-official humanitarian agencies is very badly needer. Estimates of relief quired received from our workers, who are touring in the whole of the flooded area, and who have not been able yet to explore the whole of the interior, amount to *several lakhs of rupees;* and the need for relief is prompt and urgent. Besides, in the Madras Presidency, the South East Monsoons generally begin in October and cover almost the whole of the flooded parts. The Reconstruction of houses must, therefore, be finished before the South East Monsoons overtake the already suffering, homeless, and destitute people to whose needs along with those of the widows and the orphans the Committee is paying its special attention.

Our workers who are in charge of investigation, organization, and supervision of supplementary relief are giving it on a thoroughly non-sectarian basis and have been co-operating with organizations or committees already working in the field or wherever there is need, are setting up small non-official committees with the help of the official as well. They are also taking advantage of the Co-operative Department and the Societies to secure relief to the sufferers of the better class in a variety of ways. Broadly speaking, *the need of the hour is threefold* (1) free grants for housing; (2) free or cheap grain (3) free cloth. Thus money is very urgently needed, though rain and cloth are quite welcome and old clothes may prove useful. One of our workers writes "Dhotis and Sarees will certainly be welcome."

In the name of our Committee that is issuing this appeal to the public all those who can spare something even out of their small resources for this humanitarian cause are requested to send the same to Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M.A., Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer, South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund, Bombay, c/o. Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

At a meeting of the residents of Bombay called on the 7th of August last at Servants of India Society a committee with power given to the Working Committee to add to their number was formed to collect funds, to organize relief and to take all steps necessary for the promotion of the objects of this Fund. The following are the office-bearers of the Working Committee:—

President:—Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

Vice-Presidents:—1. Sir Goculdas K. Parekh, Kt., 2. Mr. S. T. Sheppard, 3. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, 4. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, 5. Mr. V. J. Patel, 6. Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. 7. Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.

Chairman of the Working Committee: Mr. K. Natarajan.

Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer:—Mr. G. K. Devadhar.

Honorary Treasurer:—Sheth Madhowjee Damodher Thackersey.

Honorary Secretaries:—1. Mr. C. S. Deole, 2. Mrs. Manjulabai Laud, 3. Mr. R. S. Paddidri, 4. Mr. Pothan Joseph, 5. Mr. S. A. Brelvi, 6. Sheth Harjiwan Valji, 7. Sheth Vithaldas Damodher Govinji, 8. Mr. P. J. Marzban, 9. Principal John McKenzie, 10. Dr. Burjor S. N. Cooper.

G. K. DEVDHAR,
Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer.

Servants of India Society's Home,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

Pepley. Lalgudi. 12-9-24 Dnyan. Bombay, (G. K. Devadhar).

After reaching Lalgudi last Saturday, arranged for speeding up whole work with a view to complete house rebuilding in Lalgudi Taluk by September 17th. Out of 993 houses destroyed and damaged grants are needed for 800, practically all of which are now inspected and allotments made. The work of distribution of leaves and bamboos proceeding rapidly at the rate of 50 to 100 houses a day. 150 houses supplied up to September 11th with bamboos and leaves complete. Also in cases of necessity such as widows, old men and castes who do not themselves build mud walls, small grants are made for wall building. Have organised three depots for housing materials in Taluk and have arranged for supply to come as required. Total number of leaves required 'lakh' and Rs. 1,500 worth of bamboos and total cash grants for walls and site levelling about Rs. 1,000. Shall need another Rs. 1,000 to complete Lalgudi Taluk. In Udayarpaliyam Taluk I am informed nothing has been done by any agency and severe destruction has been caused. I visited Puthukottai in that Taluk on Monday morning where 180 houses have been quite destroyed. For village Rs. 2,000 will be needed immediately and for other vallage in Dayarpalayam Taluk about Rs. 2,00 additional. This "amount of Rs. 5,000 altogether will be required early next week without fail." 70 per cent. of housing grants are made to Adidravidas who have suffered most at their quarters were usually on low lying lands. I am working in complete accord with local Relief Committee, Congress Committee, Landowners' Committee and General Relief Committee of Trichy and there is no overlapping anywhere. Some people have already borrowed money at heavy rates of interest to begin building not being eble to wait any longer. Every day's delay adds to the poignancy of the situation and ample funds should be made available without further delay.

7th List of contributions acknowledged from the 11th to 14th September 1924.

Mr. R. B. Govindbhai Hathibai Desai, Baroda Rs. 10; Mr. R. S. Parelkar, Bombay Rs. 15; Mr. D. N. Mehta, Pachora, Dt. East Khandesh Rs. 10; Nesik Bar through Mr. B. N. K. Patel, Nasik Rs. 56; "Cricket" Rs. 5; "Zenana," Sholapur Rs. 10; Dr. T. Moriwaki, Bombay Rs. 10; In sacred memory of her husband the late Mr. Shapurjee N. Chandabhai, Bombay Rs. 200; In loving memory of R. V. M. Bombay Rs. 25; Mr. Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar, Bombay Rs. 15; A Parsee sympathiser, Bombay Rs. 10; In memory of Shankarrao Nathoba Patel, Bombay Rs. 10; In the holy name of Jesus and of Mary and Joseph Rs. 5; Mrs. Madhowjee D Morarjee, Bombay Rs. 201; Some friends of the Akola Bar, Berar through Mr. S. P. Abhyankar Rs. 135-7; Mr. Y D Kumar, Manpur, C. I. Rs. 15; Mr. F. X. Saldanha, Forest Officer, Dandgaon, Rs. 20; Mr. S. D. Prabhavalkar, Bombay Rs. 25; Dr. Mrs. Sorabjee Hormusjee Mody, Poona Rs. 25; Indian Church, Surat Rs. 150; Mr. Kavas Cokerjee, Bombay Rs. 51; Mr. Haridas Gopaldas, Bombay Rs.50; Mr. Dinubhai Chandubhai Mehta, Ahmedabad Rs. 101; Khan Bahadur Dr. B.S. Nanavaty, Ahmedabad Rs. 15; Collections from the staff of the Chhotani Saw Mills, Bombay Rs. 101; Mr. Nasarvanji Bezonji Damri, Adviser to the Regent Rani Saheb, Jasdan State (Kathiawar) Rs. 25; The Regent Rani Saheba of Jasdan State, Kathiawar Rs. 200; Mr. Bande Khoda, Bombay Rs. 11; Staff and Students of the St. Stephen's College, Delhi through Ag. Principal, Mr. S. U. Mukerjee Rs. 825; In memory of Cowasjee Heerjee Malegoon Wala, Cannanore, Malabar Rs. 25; The staff and Pupils of the New High School for Girls, Bombay (1st instalment) Rs. 146; Collections from Agripada Workshop, (B.I. Trust), Through Mr. D. S. Balsa, Bombay Rs. 57-12; Mr. D. V. Paranjpe, Sub-Judge, Pusad, Berar Rs. 10; Mr. N. J. Padshah, Bandra, Rs. 10; Mr. and Mrs. Gunvantrai G. Desai, Kaira, Rs. 15; Mr. Jamnadas Atmaram, Bombay Rs. 15; In memory of late Prof. Tapidas D. Mehta, M.A., Bombay Rs. 50; Mr. Bhaskarrao Motilal Mehd, Pleader, Ahmedabad Rs. 15; Collections by Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, Aryabhushan Press Poona (4th instalment) Rs. 20; Dr. A.G. G. Saraiya, Bombay Rs. 5; Mr. Jamshedji Dorabji Khandalawala, Bombay Rs. 25; Mrs. Radhabhi Paranjpe, Rajkot Rs. 10; Mr. D. M. Sheth, Bombay Rs. 5; Mr. Jamshedji A. H. Chinoy, Bombay Rs. 50; Mr. C. B. Velkar, Bombay Rs. 5; Mr. Shivprasad Ajitrai, Pleader, Ahmedabad, Kadia, Rs. 25; Mr. N. Keikobad Dinshaw, Poona Rs. 15; The women students of the Mahaluxmi Training College for Women, Ahmedabad, as also from the Girls of the High School, Ahmedabad Rs. 190; Mrs. Ram Mohan Jubbulpore Rs. 50; Mr. K. Natrajan, Bombay Rs. 25.

COLLECTIONS BY VOLUNTEERS:—

Mr. A. S. R. Rajan Rs. 150; From the office of the Secretary, City Improvement Trust, through Mr. A. S. R. Rajan Rs. 150; Messrs. S. P. Divji and B. P. Divji, Rs. 36-8; Mr. K. J. Kapadia Rs. 68; Mr. V. N. Swami Rs. 40. Total Rs. 444-8.

PROMISES:—

The Maneklal Harjlal Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, One bale of cloth valued Rs. 500; Total Rs. 4,944-11; Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 34,605-11-11; Grand Total Rs. 38,050-6-11.

G. K. DEVDHAR,
Hon. Gen. Secry. & Treasurer,
South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund, Bombay.

Servants of India Society,
Girgaum, Bombay, Sept. 14.

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induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

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WHAT IT COSTS? It is only Rs. 2-8 per phial, sample annas 8 only. A small phial kept in your pocket will save you from the clutches of dreadful diseases, and reduce your Doctor's bill. Procure it immediately.

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SIND NOTES.

GANDHIJI'S FORTHCOMING VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HLDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 110.

Sind is looking forward to Gandhiji's visit with expectant eyes. Mahatmaji, to say the truth, is considered a sort of "Deota" by the Sindhi masses. He may not find all people draped in khaddar, but he will see their hearts are stout and true. Already arrangements are being made to accord him a princely reception.

The Karachi and Hyderabad Municipalities will present him welcome addresses. Despite Government ban the Hyderabad Municipality has voted Rs. 500 for his reception, etc. The Karachi Municipality has voted Rs. 2,000, which has been sanctioned by Government.

The Sahiti folk will present him with one lakh of yards of yarn and a purse.

WEEK'S AFFLICTIONS.

The Province has been presently passing through unhappy times. The flood-afflictions are hardly over, when the news comes that about 200 Sindhis bound on a pilgrimage, have been killed or wounded in the Montgomery train disaster. About 25 women, thrilling with the dreams of visiting their holy temples have been for good silenced. Many families have lost their bread-winners, many maidens will ne more see the faces they loved; many mothers will no more embrace their sons. Woe reigns to-day in many a home. The victims mostly belong to Rohri, Khairpur, Jacobabad, and Sukkur.

HERO-WORSHIP.

Hero worship has caught the Sindhi youths. To-day the birth-days of the great architects of Hindu civilisation are being enthusiastically celebrated. We have had Shivaji, Buddha, and Krishna days. The celebrations are organized by the intelligentsia on national lines. And even five years ago, save for the professional Pandit, no one cared a jot about these festivities!

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will be paying a visit to Sind about October. He will preside over the deliberations of the Provincial Hindu Conference. The Hindus cannot much advance in their programme unless and until they have established Hindu-Muslim unity. Without heart-entente between the two communities each can take but a cripple's trot. Therefore, the Hindu Conference must consider the question of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

HYMNS OF HATE.

Mr. Bharucha was perfectly right when he said that wherever there was no press, the Hindus and Muslims lived quite amicably. While we are living like good neighbours, our scribes are using their poisonous pens in mutual recrimination. They are spinning hundreds of yards of fault-finding fables to throw dust at each other. Even simple innocent sayings are being distorted in some of the Sindhi journals. And when a daily doze of hatred is thrown down the throats of credulous readers, you can well imagine the results.

HUNGER STRIKE.

About seven prisoners in the local jail have gone on a hunger strike. They have had no food for just a week, because, it is alleged, contrary to usual practice, the authorities refused to remove hand-cuffs from a Muslim prisoner even during the Nimaz interval. This the seven, who include both Hindus and Muslim, considered an encroachment on religious privileges, and refused to take any food as a protest.

Lord Lytton has raised quite a storm here. Meetings are being held to denounce his Lordship's notorious speech about Indian women. His explanation is rejected as inadequate and it is being urged that he must either go in sack cloth and ashes or quit the *Gadi*.

SUICIDES.

Three women have burnt themselves alive during one week. This has created a flutter in society and every body is prying into the causes of these "hari-karis." Gossip is wild as usual but in one case it is seriously alleged "that the unfortunate woman did not commit suicide but some one else set fire to her." In other cases the mother-in-law's tyranny is pointed out as a cause of the tragedies. The Press has taken up a serious view of these suicides and is vehemently calling for punishment of the culprits, if any.

FROM SADNESS TO SUNSHINE
How Baby's Own Tablets Help The Little Ones.

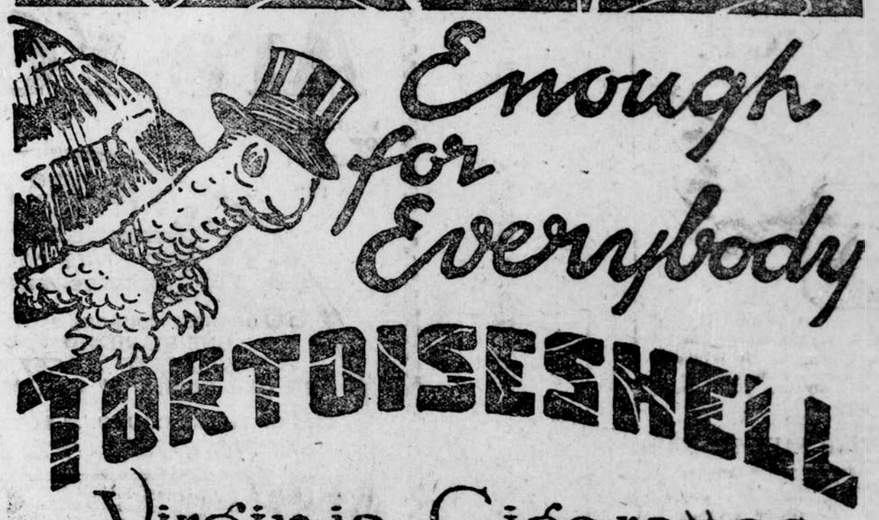
Children are born to be laughing and happy. When they are peevish, irritable and almost always in tears the cause usually is to be found in the stomach or bowels—where most childish ailments arise.

If your own little one is thin, pallid, and failing to thrive as well as you would like, you will be wise to follow the example of thousands of other parents, and give the child Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. These pleasant little lozenges have no medicine taste, and may be eaten like sweets, or crush easily to a tasteless powder. They are guaranteed entirely from opiates or narcotics and are absolutely harmless even to the youngest infant.

MRS. M. CADOTTE, of Makemik, Quebec, writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are the best remedy in the world for little ones. My baby suffered terribly from indigestion and vomiting, but the Tablets soon set her right and now she is in perfect health."

This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation.

Baby's Own Tablets banish constipation, colic and indigestion, check diarrhoea, break up colds and simple fever, alleviate teething pains, expel worms, soothe the nerves, quickly bring sound soothing sleep in a perfectly natural way. Chemists sell them, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.



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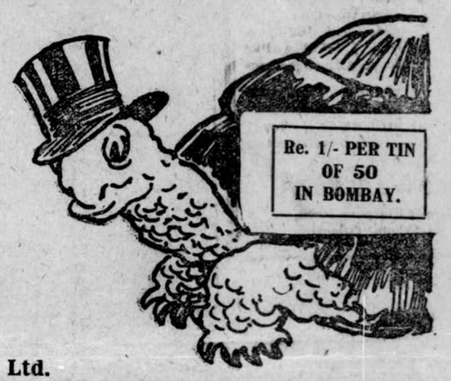

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ENFRANCHISEMENT OF INDIAN WOMEN.

MEMORIAL TO REFORMS COMMITTEE.

Miss Margaret E. Cousins, Hon. Secretary, Women's Indian Association, Madras, writes:—A meeting was held of ladies living in Simla in connection with the growing desire of women throughout India for the removal of the disqualification of sex which prevents women being either elected to or nominated for the Legislative Councils and the higher Legislatures. Mrs. Faradoonji, who convened this meeting, is a member of the Women's Indian Association and the Association itself has sent forward the following Memorandum to the Reforms Enquiry Committee:

"The Women's Indian Association, an all-India organisation of three thousand members, with Branches in over fifty towns, requests the Committee enquiring into the Reforms Act (1) To recommend to the British Government that the disqualification of sex be removed in relation to the Franchise and that Woman Suffrage be granted to all the Provinces of India by the terms of the Amended Act itself. We ask this because, where the Provinces granted Woman Suffrage, their action was acclaimed as both popular and practical and the other Provinces, we have reason to believe, would have followed their example but that the general policy of obstruction by the Swarajist movement has made it impossible to further this reform. (2) We also request the Committee to recommend that the disqualification of sex may be removed from the Act which at present prevents women from being either nominated or elected to any of the Legislatures.

Our Association waited in Deputation on the Ex-Governor of Madras on this subject and His Excellency and the majority of his Government declared themselves in favour of our request. Similar action was taken in Bombay Presidency.

Our members consider it very necessary for the interests specially of women and children that women should have the right of entry to the Councils.

The Women's Indian Association strongly supports the Deputation of ladies who will wait on the Enquiry Committee in furtherance of these requests."

Our Association is strongly of opinion that the grant of Women Franchise should be made to all the qualified women of India by the deletion of sex disqualification in the Reforms Act and that it should follow as a corollary that women should have the right of entry into the Legislatures.

There is no justification for the denial of this right of direct representation to women in those Provinces where the vote has already been granted to them. We request the Government itself to remove the disqualification and not to work by the tedious means of submitting a Resolution on the subject to each Legislative Council. Public opinion in India is ripe for this amendment of the Reforms Act. We call on all organisations of women to support these claims that we have sent to the Committee and to send forward themselves to the Secretary of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, Simla, their Resolutions on the subject before the end of this month.

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TESTING MACHINES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR EVERY PURPOSE
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SECOND CLASS TAXIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Attempts are being made to secure an increase in the fare rate of second class taxis to the first class rate: so that it will cost the public just as much to ride in a Ford or an Overland as it will in a six-cylinder Buick or any such other large and possibly luxurious car which are run as first class taxis. Second-class taxi owners and the Police have sufficient common sense I hope to recognise that what is sauce for the goose is certainly not sause for the gander. Let second-class taxi owners realize at once, before it is too late, that they are doing a comfortable business and fulfilling a long-felt want now solely because they transport the public at cheaper rate than the first class taxi. The public viewpoint is that second class taxis are quite content to run at two annas per mile cheaper than their first-class brethren, and as it suits the public—for goodness sake (if not for the sake of the cost of living index figure) leave well alone.—Yours, etc.,

XELA SKRID.

Bombay, Sept, 12.

THE CURE FOR "DIABETES."
DR. S. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

Is in Possession of A rare Specific for the cure of
DIABETES
of the many patients whom he has cured...

Mr. N. K. OKA, Headmaster Mun. A.-V School, Dongri, Bombay, writes:—"I have much pleasure in writing that I am completely cured of my diabetes by Dr. Iyengar's treatment. I had been suffering from Diabetes since last four years and tried many medicines and also milk diet without any effect. I then tried Dr. Iyengar's treatment, which as every week passed, brought on gradually reduction in sugar and also the specific gravity, which at the commencement of the treatment were nearly 6 per cent. and 1.039 respectively. After the complete course, sugar was reduced to "Nil" and sp-gr. 1.020. I should like to recommend the suffering public Dr. Iyengar's infallible cure of Diabetes, which I am sure will give relief to any diabetic patients."

Consultation hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

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(4)

Director, Maharashtra State Archives
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Buyers of a phial of our Scent will be presented with the following articles:—1 Mouth Organ, 1 Fancy cigarette Case, 144 Blue-Black Ink Tablets, 1 Pocket Bioscope with 40 pictures

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FREE PRESENT SCHEME
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AS PACKED IN 25's TINS
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WE WILL SEND POST FREE
One Complete Gillette Safety Razor GILT MODEL
in neat plush lined metal case including ONE BLADE
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52 Coupons
OR
130 Packet Fronts
WE WILL SEND POST FREE
SIX GILLETTE RAZOR BLADES.

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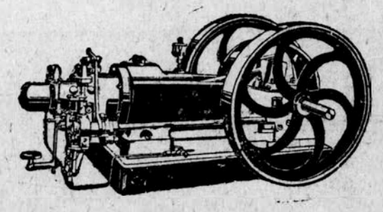

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.